The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Disturbances Between Troops and Volunteers in Spain.

Large Shipments of Specie to the United States.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWS BY MAIL.

Political Condition of the Second Empire.

Parliamentary Prospects of the Kingdom of Italy.

SPAIN.

The Bishops and the Constitution—Colonial Salaries—Assassination of a Republican Leader—Bold Speech by Castelar.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—The Government intends to compel the Bishops to take the oath of adherence to the new Constitution.

It is officially announced that a reduction of five per cent. is to be made in the salaries of all colonial officers.

Intelligence has been received here of the assassination of the President of the Republican Club of Tarragona.

Republican meetings are becoming general in the principal cities of Spain. At Saragossa Señor CASTELAR addressed an audience of 20,000 persons, urging death before acceptance of monarchy.

Disturbance in Barcelona—Conflict Between the Troops and the Volunteers.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—At Barcelona an attempt was made to disarm some volunteers, who protested against the arrest of General PIERRAD. This exasperated the volunteers and caused a slight insurrection. Barricades were thrown up and a conflict took place in the streets between the Government troops and the volunteers. The fight was a short one. The volunteers were beaten and seventy were taken prisoners. Among the latter are two Deputies to the Cortes. The troops now hold all parts of the city, and it is reported that the revolt has been completely suppressed.

Arrest of General Pierrad.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—General PIERRAD was arrested on Friday and taken to Tarragona.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon and the Emperor—The Murder near Paris—The Baden Annexation Note Denied.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Prince NAPOLEON has returned to Paris, and was to-day received by the Emperor.

The report that the husband and eldest son of the woman recently murdered with her children had been arrested at Havre was incorrect. A man named TROPPINAU, an alleged accomplice in the deed, was traced to that place and captured. Additional evidence has come to light which leads to the belief that the father and son are innocent, and may possibly have been murdered by the same parties who killed the mother and her children.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day denies that there is any truth whatever in the report of the *Gaulois*, that a note had been sent to Prussia warning her against the annexation of Baden, and declaring that such an act would be considered a just cause of war.

The Emperor and Empress—The Eastern Journey—Canrobert.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Emperor and Emperor and Empress, to-day, attended the races at the Bois de Boulogne.

The departure of the Empress for the East is fixed for the 30th inst.

An official denial is given to a report in circulation that Marshal CANROBERT is about to leave the command of the First Army Corps, which is stationed in and around Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Transatlantic Telegraph Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A new line of telegraph cable, to be laid between Ireland and Nova Scotia, is projected.

Large Shipments of Specie to New-York—A Challenge to Another Ocean Yacht Race.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Specie to the amount of £139,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for New-York. Large amounts have also been drawn from the Bank of France for the same destination.

The steamer *China*, which sailed yesterday, took out £164,000 in specie.

One firm here has sent a quarter of a million pounds specie to New-York during the past week.

Mr. LORRILARD, of the yacht *Meteor*, has issued a challenge for an ocean race, to take place this Autumn or next Spring, the stakes to be $4,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steamship *City of Paris*, from Liverpool Sept. 16 and Queenstown Sept. 17, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those at hand by the *Weser* on Saturday afternoon.

FRANCE.

Another Panic—Ministerial Changes—Crime and Education in the Empire—Fall in Wages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869.

We had another panic on the Bourse on Monday, caused by a revival of the unfavorable reports regarding the Emperor's condition. At the close of the day's operations the public anxiety was reflected by a disastrous fall in Government securities. The three per cents closed at 69f. 85c., the Loan at 69f. 80c., the Italian five per cents at 50f. 75c., and the Foncier at 1 580. They have since partially recovered, but people ask themselves how long this disquieting state of things is going to continue. The answer obviously is, "Not until the last relics of personal government have been swept away." The anxieties inspired by the Emperor's health and their influence upon financial and commercial operations of every kind have converted many of the most devoted partisans of the system to the necessity of completing as speedily as possible the work of reconstruction commenced by the Senatus Consultum. They now recognise the fatal imprudence of allowing the peace and prosperity of a great country to depend upon the life of any single ruler, no matter how sagacious or prudent he may be.

With regard to the actual condition of the Emperor, I have reason to know that the fears which led to the last panic—the second within a fortnight—are wholly without foundation. His Majesty is slowly but gradually improving, but, like all invalids who have entered upon a period of confirmed valetudinarianism, the result of incessant mental labor and, it must also be said, of physical excesses, he has his days of comfortable sensations and partial relapse. He will overcome to a great degree the sufferings under which he is now laboring, but he will always be liable to a return of them whenever he commits any imprudence in diet or in over-exercise, whether of the body or of the mind. This is the opinion of Dr. NELATON, as expressed within the last twenty-four hours to a medical friend of his with whom I am acquainted. Dr. RICORD, I believe, fully agrees with him in it. The conclusion to be drawn from the treatment prescribed by these gentlemen is that there is nothing critical or alarming in the malady or maladies (for there is a complication of them) under which the patient is suffering. He may live many years in a greatly ameliorated condition, but it is also true that by any marked deviation from the *régime* that is prescribed for him he might bring on a sudden and, perhaps, fatal crisis. The conviction of this fact has no doubt had a great deal to do with the promptness with which he recognized and acted upon the warning given him at the last elections. He at once prepared to "set his house in order," and if the Senatus Consultum has not accomplished all that is necessary to complete the task, there is but little doubt from the declarations of M. MAGNE that he will contunue to apply himself resolutely to it, and that he will leave to his son a constitutional heritage designed to insure the perpetuation of his dynasty.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Now that the Senatus Consultum is adopted, and that its provisions form part of the Constitution, the question arises whether the men who are at the head of affairs are those who are best adapted to carry them out. I think the recent discussion in the Senate has fully settled this. The passion shown by M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE in his reply to Prince NAPOLEON, and his imprudent "finality" declarations, fatal as those which obtained for Earl RUSSELL his famous soubriquet, leave the Emperor no alternative but his removal from office. The country would have no confidence in the administration of the new state of things by such a man. Neither will it tolerate a monster like the Marquis DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT, whose speech at the recent debate was full of the most ridiculous inconsistencies, and would have inspired distrust as to the honesty of the intentions of the Emperor but for the manifest silliness of the man. It required all the earnest eloquence, strong good sense and largeness of views of M. MAGNE to do away with the mischievous effect of the blunders of the President of the Council. This same speech points out the Minister of Finance as the head of the new administration whenever it is formed. It shows that he of all the existing Ministry is alone in the confidence of the Emperor. M. MAGNE is a man of unquestionable patriotism and integrity, and possesses statesmanlike qualities of the first order. If he were selected to carry out the reforms which have just passed the Senate, the country would feel satisfied that there would be no effort on the part of the Government to misinterpret or restrict them. My opinion is that M. MAGNE will ere many days are over be intrusted with the task of forming a new administration, for it is generally conceded that the present one has fulfilled the term of existence allotted to it. Among the men who will be included in the new administration will probably be M. DE LA GUERRONIERE, whose speech on the Bonjean amendment sufficiently marks his progressive tendencies. It is a question whether M. EMILE OLLIVIER will again be solicited to take office. He would only come into the Ministry as its leader, and the feeling, I understand, of the Emperor is that M. MAGNE would be a safer and more reliable guide in the present critical condition of affairs.

There are some people, pretending to be in the secrets of the Palace, who affirm that M. ROUHER is not unlikely to be again called to the Ministry. There would be nothing singular or inconsistent with the character of this able but unscrupulous statesman were the statement to prove correct. The plan attributed to him for reforming the organization of the Senate would certainly look as if he were making a fresh bid for popularity. He proposes that all the Senators, with the exception of the personages who constitute the dignitaries of the Chamber—such as the Cardinals, Marshals, &c.—shall be named by universal suffrage; but as the members of the present House have been named for life and cannot be removed, he recommends that they shall be replaced as they drop off on the following plan: Two urns are to be used, in one of which the names of eighty-nine departments are to be placed, and in the other the names of a corresponding number of Senators. A bulletin is then to be simultaneously drawn from each, as for example, Department of the Haute Garonne, M. DELANGLE; Department of La Vendee, M. DE SEGUR D'AGUESSAU; Department of the Nord, M. BRENNIER, and so on. When M. DELANGLE dies the Haute Garonne will elect a Senator; when M. DE SEGUR shuffles off his mortal coil, La Vendee will name his successor, and when M. BRENNIER kicks the bucket, the inhabitants of Lille will be called upon to find an inheritor for his Senatorial honors. At the end of ten years the Senate will be in this way entirely renewed through the agency of popular suffrage. The plan, if a serious one, merits consideration. When the English House of Lords is considering the expediency of reforming its organization by the admission of life members, the French Senate, which owes its constitution to a system which renders it far more dependent on the will of the Sovereign than the English Chamber ever has been, may well admit the necessity of emancipating itself from the trammels in which it now finds itself.

CRIME AND EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

You would do well to have translated for your columns the trial of the poisoners of Bouloire. It will make Americans appreciate still more the blessings of a system of Government which places education above all the other necessities of a people. What do you think of a state of society in which a prisoner, the woman MIARD, confesses that after poisoning her husband she poisoned her mother, of whom she was very fond, merely to obey the directions of a sommambulist at Mans, who demanded in order to aid her to escape the researches of justice, that she should procure him "the toe of a dead relative." Her brother-in-law and sister-in-law happened fortunately for themselves, to be at an inconvenient distance at the time, and so the wretch smothered her filial sentiments in order to secure her safety by a compliance with the horrible formula. In the course of the same trial it came out that the other accused, the woman DUPIN, made a trade of taking children to nurse, and that out of the eighty-four that she had received at least one-half never returned to Paris. The first named of these wretches, MIARD, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and hard labor, and the woman DUPIN to imprisonment and hard labor for life.

The astounding example of superstitious credulity developed on this trial is but one of many which I have had occasion to signalize to you within a short period of time. Coming as they do before the tribunals, they ought to be sufficient to awaken the French people to the iniquity of a policy which expends vast sums on military and naval armaments, while it doles out a miserable pittance for the diffusion of popular education. Those who have witnessed the efforts of the late excellent Minister of Public Instruction, M. DURUY, to extort from the sympathies of the Legislative Body the means of carrying out his educational plans, cannot but feel indignant when they read of such cases as the above. It is to be hoped that under the new Parliamentary *régime* prompt steps will be taken to transfer from the economies which are being contemplated in the military and naval estimates a sum sufficient at least to supply the deficiencies which prevented M. DURUY from carrying out his projects of this year. I am afraid, however, that M. BOURBEAUD is not the man either to press for this supplemental aid, or, having obtained it, to apply it with advantage. He is tinctured, they say, with ultra-montanism, and the money is more likely to find its way into the pockets of the priests than into those of the schoolmaster.

RUSSIAN NOTABILITIES IN PARIS.

Comte DE PAHLEN, the Russian Minister of Justice, has arrived in Paris, and will be followed, in a few days, by the Russian Chancellor, Prince GORTSCHAKOW. There must be something in the wind when these high functionaries find it necessary to absent themselves from their functions and undertake this long journey.

FALL IN WAGES.

Great discouragement has been created among the workmen of Paris by a further reduction which has just been made in the wages of stonecutters and sawyers by one of the four great building firms of Paris. The work paid at 4 francs 25 centimes three years ago had been reduced to 3 francs 50 centimes at the commencement of this year, and it is now further reduced to 2 francs 75 centimes. It is probable that this will be followed by a corresponding reduction in the wages of almost every other class of workmen. We now want a fall in rents, which are still maintained at an exorbitant figure. I never saw so many apartments to let in Paris as are vacant at the present moment. The landlords, however, prefer to keep them empty to letting them at reasonable rents.

ITALY.

The Political Situation—Doctors' Convention—The King—Case of Signor Lobbia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869.

A gale is now blowing which threatens to sweep the Italian Minister of Justice from his seat. Signor PIROUTI has lately been meddling with the Justices of Courts, and changing their places, sending them hither and thither, for reasons not yet quite clear. Milan is the city which has been most disturbed by these shifting processes, and the complaint is loud which comes from that quarter. I do not know that political reasons are alleged, although in the North lately many cases of prosecution for abuses of the Press have been carried into the Courts. With the languid verbosity of many long newspaper articles, the subject is discussed. This, however, is confined to the half-official journals, for the spirit of denunciation on the part of the others is lively enough.

The reopening of Parliament is an event rather to be dreaded than desired. "The confusion of ideas has arrived at such a pass that all clear notions of law threaten to vanish, and political delirium to prevail over calm and conscientious discussions. The disputes which now agitate the Press are more calculated to produce a weariness of liberty than to awaken a desire for its extension." Such is the language of a journal commonly disposed to give a fair hearing to every complaint.

The talk now is that the Ministers are planning to dissolve Parliament, and make an appeal to the country. Many, whose judgment is to be respected, think such a step will prove to be a new error, as among the members returned a larger number than at present will be found hostile to the Ministry. These think that the Cabinet would do better to confront the present Chamber at the regular time of its coming together, accepting the logic of events and abiding by its decision. As the Cabinet propose to present, slightly modified, none but old schemes already condemned, the prospect seems to be good for a new defeat. In fact, the immediate future is full of uncertainty. If Parliament would allow the present Ministry a sufficiently lengthened existence to enable it to do its best, confidence would increase. As it is, the struggle of political sects is so violent as to make the machine of Government move with difficulty; in fact, like a clumsy old wagon on a rough road, now and then it is threatened with being yawed into the ditch.

MILITARY MATTERS.

There is a considerable movement of troops in this neighborhood just now. Many regiments are passing through Florence to the camp established about twenty miles to the north of this, in the Apennines. The King will soon make the usual Autumn inspection. The fine weather of the season is favorable to the evolutions of the camp, and the young rustics, going through their first drill, are as healthy and happy as circumstances will allow.

DOCTORS' CONVENTION.

On the 20th of this month a general Convention of Doctors of Medicine is to be held here in Florence. Learned leeches, and many not learned, are expected from all parts of Europe. The "City of the Medici," for two weeks, is to be under the *régime* of these gloomy barons of the pill box, vial and knife. Italy can contribute much in this line, and she will make her supreme effort on this occasion.

THE KING.

The King has come back to Florence from his long visit in the North. His face wears a tint of rich brown and purple—indeed, I never saw it so deeply stained. SILENUS, smeared with the juice of the new vintage, wore not an aspect more ruddy. As long as kings are the mode, the Italians cannot get a better one than VICTOR EMANUEL. Kings are commonly supposed to be knaves, but this one has not been guilty of a dishonest act. The priests, of course, will say that this is not true; that he is a usurper of rule which belongs to others. But all he exercises has been conceded to him by the Italian population. A few months more and VICTOR EMANUEL will have completed his half century. He was born on the 14th of March, 1820. His mother was the sister of LEOPOLD of Tuscany, in whose former residence the King now lives. Five years after the peace of '15, which gave two of the richest Provinces of Italy to Austria, the Hapsburg-Loraine family were beginning the work of getting the mastery of the whole Peninsula, a work which was well-nigh completed, when the events of 1859 gave gave a wholly new direction to the destinies of this nation. At that period it seemed to be the will of Fate that time should witness the extinction of Italian independence, and almost of nationality. Little did anyone then think that a child was born who, with thoroughly Italian principles, should in forty years become the Sovereign of all Italy. In the palace near Florence, to which VICTOR EMANUEL was brought when an infant, there is a tablet on the wall which sets forth that the bed in which the child slept took fire, and the life of the future King was saved by the presence of mind of the nurse, who snatched him from the burning draperies at the risk of her own life.

The King, at the age of near 50, wears his years well. His health is measurably good, although as many reports have been put afloat of ails which are to take him off as have been allotted to LOUIS NAPOLEON or the Pope. But the real or imaginary ails of rulers are speculted in at the Bourse. Both by friends and enemies, whether Jew, Christian or Mussulman, they are made a convenience of. The barber paints the King's hair ingeniously, which makes him look full as young as he is, and good living and robust physical exercise do the rest. Our wish is to see the Republic established here as soon as the Italians are prepared for it—and not before. Meanwhile we cannot but wish well to this dynasty.

THE CASE OF SIGNOR LOBBIA.

It is at last the fortune of Signor LOBBIA to become the object of public derision. Since the attempt made, a month or two back, to assassinate him, the Deputy has had only visions of knives, pistols, conspiracies, blood, thunder and corruption. But a few nights ago the climax was capped by an incident, quite other than of a tragical character. The Deputy was going home, as usual, late in the evening, when he discovered a person of suspicious appearance standing upon the edge of the walk, not far from his own door. The silent and mysterious night-walker looked into the eyes of the Deputy, and the Deputy looked into the eyes of the silent man. In the mind of the Deputy, preoccupied with a single theme, the first thought was of a spy and a plot. He returned down the walk with eyes fixed upon the man, brooding, in the gloom of approaching midnight, upon evil purpose. Each became to the other the object of an inexpressible fascination. The Deputy dogged the steps of the one he had selected as his assassin, and the dark man followed the Deputy, as, through street after street, he turned back upon his course. For more than half an hour this continued, until the dreadful mystery could be endured no longer. The Deputy sought the nearest Police station, and the man was arrested on the charge of conspiracy, with intent to kill. A hearing was had before the Tribunal a day or two after, and as a report of the affair had reached the ear of the town, the interest of the public was thoroughly aroused. The truth was not long in coming out. The arrested man made a full confession in a private examination, and in the open Court, and was discharged. He proved to be one of those pitiable creatures who, in European cities, offer services, which cannot be named, for a compensation. The affair took place ten days ago, and the newspapers and the public have not yet ceased to talk about it. The Florentines would dramatize the incident, and have it upon the stage, if such a thing were possible. The "Nun of Cracow" has already had its theatrical run, and novelties of a similar sensational character are constantly sought for. *Pasquino*, *Stentarello* and *Giandicca*, the three great buffoons, or Punches, of Italy, have their hands full of subjects for lampoon.

ANGELICO.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Severe gales had been experienced in England, commencing on Sept. 12. From information at LLOYD'S, the number of vessels supposed to have been lost during the gales was about 120, and several hundreds had sustained damage.

A conference on the subject of a railway across the St. Gothard was sitting at Berne, under the presidency of the President of the Swiss Confederation, M. WELTI.

The potato crop of 1869 in England will be, according to the *Gardeners' Magazine*, one of the best in the experience of the present generation.

The *Rappel* contains a letter from VICTOR HUGO, accepting the post of President of the League of Peace and Liberty, a congress of which association had been opened at Lausanne. M. HUGO addresses this letter to his "Fellow-citizens of the United States of Europe," and justifies that designation on the ground that the European Federal Republic is morally established, though not *de facto*.

The expedition to Central Africa, under Sir SAMUEL BAKER, was about to commence its journey. The force under his command consists of 1,500 of the Viceroy's best troops, and five river steamers which have been constructed in England will also be at his disposal. It was stated that hostilities would be at once commenced against the Bari tribe, who refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Viceroy. Sanguine expectations are indulged that the cost of the expedition will be defrayed in the course of the first year, but we are not told on what data these expectations are founded.

M. FELIX PYAT, the well-known French refugee, has written a long letter to VICTOR HUGO, which is published in the *Rappel*, stating that he thinks of returning to France, and recommending other exiles to do the same. The *Rappel* of the morrow contained a reply from VICTOR HUGO, in which the writer states that he has no right to speak in the name of his companions in exile, but as for himself he thinks that before long the barrier of honor he has set up for himself will fall, and then he will return. In conclusion, he says he belongs to his conscience and the people.

A correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* writes under date Vienna, Sept. 11: "With regard to the report of the proposed meeting of a European conference for the purpose of settling the Turco Egyptian difficulty, I am enabled to state that Russia and Prussia have throughout maintained an attitude of great reserve in this matter, and that the other Powers would not be disposed to accept the proposal, because they regard the question in its present stage as a matter of internal administration for the settlement of the Turkish Government."

The long standing mystification at the French Institute about the manuscripts of NEWTON, PASCAL and GALILEO, which M. CHASLES has hitherto stood alone in maintaining it to be genuine, is now likely to be cleared up. An individual has been arrested to whom it is alleged (but this fact I doubt *in limine*) the deluded savant paid £6,000 sterling for the papers which he from time to time read before his colleagues. It is said that the person now in custody forged all the MSS. in a public library where he had access to models, and that he concealed himself while at work by forming a barricade of folio volumes on a table before him. A vast mass of forgeries has been seized at his house.

According to the *Indépendance Belge*, the announcement recently made that the French Government intended to hold itself entirely aloof from the Ecumenical Council was premature. The resolution adopted is merely to abandon all idea of sending an Extraordinary Ambassador to Rome as the representative of France in the Council. "As to the utility or propriety of a special representation," adds the *Indépendance*, "the question has still to be decided, it is said, and in case it should be decided in the affirmative, the Imperial Government will confine itself to sending the necessary powers and instructions to M. DE BANNEVILLE, its representative at the Holy See."

Apropos of the denunciations of the system of official candidates, the *Patrie* reproduces two letters written by M. JULES FAVRE, in 1848, when secretary to M. LEDRU-ROLLIN, to the Commissioners of the Republic, desiring them to send in, without delay, a list of the candidates for their respective districts, that he (M. FAVRE) might "point out those in whose favor they are specially to ask the suffrages of the citizens." In his second letter M. JULES FAVRE says: "The candidature of M. THIERS must be opposed by all possible means." The object, of course, is to show that the Republican Government had its list of "official" candidates, but it might be said in reply, first, that the period was confessedly an exceptional one; and secondly, that no such misuse of power had been charged against the Provisional Government as is by good authority alleged to have characterized the conduct of the Imperial Government.

"American journalists," says the *Siècle*, "have very prolific imaginations. Where have they learned that the Empress and the Prince Imperial intend to make a tour in the United States? Evidently in their own fancy. However that may be, they have affirmed, and persist in repeating, that the voyage, long since projected, is fixed for next year. The Empress and her son are to visit Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, where the American Republic and independence were proclaimed, Newport and Saratoga, the two favorite stations of the fashionable world during the Summer; lastly, the Falls of Niagara and California. This would certainly be a very pretty tour, and with imperial comforts little fatigue need to be apprehended. But it is never prudent for the heir-presumptive of a throne to put between his person and his crown fifteen hundred leagues of salt water; and that is why we do not believe in the journey."

It is stated in the *Levant Times* that the Sultan has expressed a wish that the Catholic Church at Pera should be sumptuously decorated at his own expense, for the Empress Eugenie, during her approaching visit to Constantinople. Among the "appointments" to be introduced is a splendid canopied throne for her Imperial Majesty. It is even said that a very dilapidated mosque is to be pulled down in order to afford a better approach to the church; but this, the *Levant Times* explains, has for some time been contemplated as a public improvement. Meanwhile doubts begin to be entertained, even in Constantinople itself, that the Empress will not visit the city at all.

Le Nord complains that, notwithstanding the contradictions they have met with, certain Paris papers still maintain that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has been in Paris. They pretend, it says, that the Russian Chancellor has really paid a visit to the French capital, and that before arriving he had a "mysterious" interview at Heidelberg with Lord CLARENDON and Prince HOHENLOHE, the Bavarian Prime Minister. "We affirm once again," adds the *Nord*, "that the Chancellor of Russia has not been in Paris; if he had, as there was no reason for hiding himself, the fact of his arrival would not have been the subject of the slightest dispute on the part of anybody." As to the "mysterious" interview of Heidelberg, it must also be considered as belonging to the realm of fancy. Prince HOHENLOHE, according to the *Augsburg Gazette*, having been at Aussel at the very moment when he is said to have met the foreign Ministers of Russia and Great Britain at Heidelberg.

According to an article by M. RENOU in the *Bulletin de l'Association Scientifique*, the approaching Winter is to be a severe one. That of 1868 was remarkable for its mildness, and its average temperature 6 deg. 65 Cent. (48½ Fahrenheit) is the highest on record. The three corresponding seasons which approached the nearest during the present century were those of 1822, 1828, and 1834, when the mean register of the thermometer was, in the first two, 6 deg. Cent., and in the last 6 deg. 27. Previously to the nineteenth century, of all the Winters of which the temperature is known, that of 1797 alone closely resembled that of 1868. The conclusion at which the writer arrives is, that as the Winter of 1868 corresponds to that of 1828, and that of the previous year to 1827, the present year should be analogous to 1829, which was unusually rigorous.

The famous trial of the Skoptzi (sect of the Mutilated) at Morshania, is still going on at St. Petersburg. The Court had sentenced the accused to banishment in Siberia and the loss of their civil rights; but Prince URUSOFF, the counsel for the principal defendant, the wealthy merchant PLOTITZIN, has appealed against the sentence, and the matter is now before the Senate. The Russian newspapers do not maintain the reserve which in other countries is usual during the course of a trial, but openly express disapproval of the conduct of the Court. It is stated that in St. Petersburg alone sixty members of the sect, including three women, have been discovered, and that some of them belong to the higher classes. At Moscow sixty-two Skoptzi, including fourteen women and one official, have been arrested. During the trial upward of 200 accusations were laid before the Court, all of which, however, have proved groundless.

BYRON'S MEMORY.

His Widow's Delusions—Views of an Intimate Acquaintance.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette:

SIR: Lady NOEL BYRON resided, on and off, many years in Brighton, and her circle of friends coincided very closely with my own. For most of these years I heard but of one crime of which she accused her dead husband, but latterly of two, which need not be named. Six or seven persons more or less known to me received her communications, three of whom were Americans. Her communications were not given as secrets, but, on the contrary, as facts to be used for the defence of her conduct, character or memory. Some of these persons received them as Mrs. BEECHER STOWE did—Rev. FREDERICK ROBERTSON for one; others thought "her mind was touched upon the subject of the separation. In 1847 one of her best friends asked me to talk with her on the liabilities to error of private judgment when deciding questions involving criminal charges which can be properly investigated only by public tribunals. No one, I told her, had a right to repeat such charges, except as decisions of Courts of law. Her stories differed. Her narratives and memoranda were given away right and left. The confidantes who knew her best, her peculiarities, her troubles with her daughter, her elder grandson, her servants, never would have repeated her stories with pens and types. They thought her mind was touched. Suspicions had become delusions. Three of her friends, myself being one, came separately to this conclusion. The sealed papers held by her trustees, if they contain the accusations she made, can only be records of her delusions; for the charge she made most frequently is not capable of proof; and the charge Mrs. STOWE has published is comparatively recent and utterly incredible.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

No. 12 NORFOLK ROAD, Sept. 12, 1869.

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

Action of the General Council—Promulgation of the "Basis"—Efforts to Make Suspension Universal—Refusal of Hyde Park to Join in the Strike, and the Consequent Struggle—Full History of the Contest in the Scranton District, and Statement of its Results.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILKESBARRE, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1869.

The strike of the miners in 1868 has been referred to and stated to have been a failure so far as concerned its ostensible object of procuring the enforcement of the Eight-hour law which the Pennsylvania Legislature had just enacted. But although in this aspect a total failure, and the miners continued as before to work as much or as little as they chose without any regard to the statute, the strike was very far from being barren of results, for it led to the thorough organization of the Miners' Union, even if it did not provoke the establishment of that almost omnipotent power, and thus made the events of 1869 possible. The history of the organization which has so consolidated the power of mining labor that the 30,000 men engaged in the anthracite coal-fields are moved at the will of a General Council having seventeen members, but practically composed of about twelve, should now properly follow; but not yet having full data it is deferred, and the operations in the Scranton district of the Northern coal-fields are related as constituting the most remarkable and important of the achievements of the Union.

BASIS AND RESTRICTION.

It must be said by way of preface, however, that the strike of 1869, like its predecessor, began in Schuylkill County, but had an entirely different object, being founded upon "basis." I remember that one May morning when the strike began, I was coming down the slope of the mountains that back this historic old shire-town, and the train pausing for a time I conversed with some miners gathered by the roadside, who had just emerged from their pits in obedience to the edict of the General Council. I asked these men why they had ceased work, and they answered that they had struck for "basis." I had never before heard the term in connection with mining, and moved only by a desire for information, asked what that might be, but not a man of them could tell me. Very likely those miners have become wiser since then, and if they have not the fault does not lie with the General Council, who two days later put the matter in as distinct shape as they could. At the meeting at Hazleton on May 12, all the members being present, the Council unanimously adopted these resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the six anthracite counties, do pledge ourselves to use our endeavors to have the restriction of labor as a rule in each and every district throughout the aforesaid counties, and to curtail one car of coal per day, and yardage in proportion, wherever it can be done; this is to be enforced by the Executive Boards through the districts and branches, when we again resume work; and further,

Resolved, That the basis question be referred to each Executive Board for their settlement and final disposal to the best advantage possible; further,

Resolved, That the minimum price of coal be fixed as follows: $5 at New-York City, and $3 at Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Penn., and the basis to be fixed in accordance therewith; and further,

Resolved, That in case one or more of the districts should fail to obtain a fair basis, and are compelled to refuse work in consequence thereof; or if they shall be prevented resuming work when the suspension shall be closed, then the members in such district or districts shall be supported either by finances or by sharing our work through each district working.

Probably the Council and some of the miners and most certainly the operators understood what was demanded in these propositions, but to the general public they were and perhaps still are enigmatical. In part they meant that the miners had taken a "point" from the employers, whose custom it had been for several years when coal went down to instantly reduce the price of mining, but they invariably forgot to raise it when coal went up again until reminded by the miners; but even then the latter never succeeded in getting back entirely to the point from which they had fallen, so that the fluctuations of the coal market served to slowly but steadily reduce the price of mining. A minimum price being fixed for coal, the Council intended only that mining should not be settled for at a less rate, but provided in their schedule, which does not appear in the resolution, to partake in any profits the operators might realize by selling above these prices. They declared that the miner must have a certain per cent. advance on established rates at the minimum price on each dollar of the excess; that is to say, if coal sold for $6 in New-York the miner was to have whatever rate was fixed for $5, and 12½ or 20 per cent., as each district might arrange, of the additional dollar.

Meaning only this by the term basis, the Council meant much more by the propositions they advanced. In the resolutions themselves there was an implied threat freely uttered in a less official form that when coal should fall below the specified price, mining was to be suspended until it should rise again. It was intended by this measure to keep prices high by never suffering the market to be glutted, and thus enable miner and operator to realize a profit.

HYDE PARK INVADED.

The apostles who preached this creed found little difficulty in enforcing a suspension of mining early in May in the southern and middle coal-fields in the Lehigh basins, and even in the southern part of the northern field. It swept through Schuylkill, Carbon, Northumberland, Columbia and Dauphin Counties, and into the southern edge of Luzerne, almost unresisted, but when they approached the Scranton district they met with their first check. The miners of that section were in the employ of the three great corporations, and chiefly in that of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. From the fact that they live in that part of the City of Scranton called Hyde Park, they were known as Hyde Park men, and being a large, influential and intelligent body, their adhesion was eagerly desired.

As early as the 10th of April, which was long before the General Council had taken any public action, an apostle was sent, with his expenses paid, to preach the new gospel of labor to these stubborn and unbelieving souls. This agent was one JONATHAN C. FINCHER, a man of some persuasive art, but he labored under the disadvantage of not being a miner, and his progress was slow. He was met by the charge of being a professional demagogue, and his achievements in behalf of the Connecticut Democracy in 1866 were specially referred to; but merely entering a general denial of all these charges, he pursued the object of his mission, and so far succeeded that, on the 5th of May Hyde Park, which up to this time had stood aloof from the Miners' Union, by a decided vote gave in its adhesion to the General Council.

A BITTER STRUGGLE.

The glad tidings were sent to the General Council, and that body feeling itself absolute masters of the entire anthracite region and of the 30,000 laborers, instantly issued an order for the suspension of mining to take place on the 10th of May throughout the anthracite fields. But the adhesion of Hyde Park was less complete than the Council had supposed, and that community refusing to obey the order and claiming the right to decide the question of suspension for itself, a tempest arose that has rarely been equaled in the annals of labor agitation. All the newspapers in the region were given up to the discussion of suspension, and teemed with communications from miners, some of which showed considerable culture and controversial talent, and all displayed intense bitterness. Looking now over the files of these journals the reader will find but little real argument, for each side used up its time and space in disputing the facts of the others. Charges of all sorts were freely made, and chief among them, because of its constant iteration, was that the whole affair of suspension and basis was gotten up by the Schuylkill operators in order to stop production, so that they might compete with the great corporations, and also that the miners, General Council and all, were the paid agents or the blind dupes of agitators for a "policy of masterly inactivity." I never but once, and that on an occasion to be hereafter referred to, knew any proof to be advanced in support of these charges but they were so generally and persistently made that they were believed then, and are now, by a large part of the non-suspension miners. The parties making the charges did indeed call the logic of facts to their aid and sought to show how Schuylkill must inevitably profit by a suspension, and one earnest advocate summed up the case by declaring that Schuylkill was forcing suspension because the Lackawanna Companies—meaning the three great corporations—refused to be restricted in tonnage and thus avoid an overstock of coal. Schuylkill replied that all these charges were not only malignant but untrue, and Lackawanna retorted by showing that cheap coal was sport to them and death to Schuylkill, therefore it was to the interest of the latter to force up prices by a general suspension.

THE UNBELIEVERS UNCONVINCED.

The Hyde Park miners remained steadily at work for many days with this storm raging around them. It was a period of great excitement, and, for them, of intense dramatic force. Their fellow-miners in the southerly districts were heaping contumely upon them in unmeasured terms, and yet they resisted the appeal for suspension or for the basis. They knew the power of the great Company they served, and knew that it would never accede to such terms. The matter had been broached, and the Company had curtly answered that it wanted no partners, and yet Hyde Park was plied with persuasive arguments and angry epithets. All the mines in all the country below that narrow belt of Luzerne County were deserted, but the strike was a farce so long as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was producing, and by pouring vast quantities of coal into the market prevented a rise. The leaders of the suspension movement knew this perfectly well, and entreaty, cajolement and argument were exhausted to prove to Hyde Park the error of its ways.

On the evening of Saturday, May 22, the matter, as it was supposed at the time, reached a culmination. The miners assembled in full force in their great public hall, and, after an angry discussion and tumultuous session, a vote was at last reached. It stood 408 against suspension and 369 in its favor, or a majority of thirty-nine for keeping at work. The vote was close, but it was considered decisive, and the meeting adjourned with every miner fully convinced that Hyde Park would continue at work, and refusing all aid to the movement in favor of suspension and basis would only strive as they had been doing, but without success, to secure an increase of wages from the Company.

A THREAT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

But on the following Monday morning, when the miners repaired to their several shafts to descend to their work, an event occurred that in a moment completely turned the tide of events, and hurried them into idleness. The men belonging to the great Oxford mine, on reaching the mouth of the shaft, found a written notice tacked upon one of the timbers. It was this, and for the first time, I believe, presented to the public, *verbatim* as it was written:

"SCRANTON the 23.
fellow Workmen of the vicinity of Hyde Park And the Surrounding Neighborhood. Yous must All understanding that Wee from the other counties of this State hasstruck for our Lawful Rights and Wee wants you men to know that the men that opposed us in favor of our Rights will fall Before Long
If you men does not turn out as men should Yous Whill Hear of the Consequences in short
Any Man goes Down this Shaft, let him have his Coffin made."

The miners crowding around the shaft mouth did not stop to analyze this scrawled threat, and see how labored was its false syntax and orthography, nor had they ever heard of CHARLES READE and the Hillsborough Unions. But not a man went down the shaft. The panic spread to the other mines. The miners who had not yet descended hurried from the shaft as from a grave. The men who were already in the mines, hearing of this Oxford warning, hurried out into the light of day as men escaping a deadly peril, and in one short morning the threat cleared all the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western mines of every living creature, and they were left to a solitude that was to continue fourteen weeks. Thus suspension became a certainty, for after Hyde Park joined the strike, the men of the Delaware and Hudson, and the miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company were the only producers left in the whole anthracite region. Suspension by this masterly stroke was assured, and its originators left free to reap whatever of good or evil it might produce. The General Council were prompt to repudiate the paternity of the threatening placard but swift to profit by its results. Coal went up with lightning speed, as many a citizen of New-York remembers, and the Schuylkill operators being found tractable, matters were soon satisfactorily arranged. The General Council had meantime established a semi-weekly organ, and through that, promptly extended the hand of good-fellowship, and a promise of forgetfulness to Hyde Park.

AFTER EVENTS.

It is the purpose of this letter, however, to deal only with those miners who were forced into suspension, and these side issues constantly obtruding themselves must be pushed aside for a future narrative. After Hyde Park had thus hastily joined the movement, the men knowing that the Company would never grant the basis, many of them left for distant sections in search of work. Those who remained at home busied themselves in such surface jobs as they could find, and it was not until the middle of August that any approach was made to the Company for resumption. With the exception of two or three days, the miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company had been constantly at work, and while working had negotiated with the Company so successfully that they had secured a large advance in wages, but the "basis" had neither been asked nor considered. The first effort of the Hyde Park men was to know whether the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western would grant the prices allowed by the Pennsylvania Company. Negotiations were carried on with extreme caution on both sides, but a promise being obtained that the Company would grant this advance, another great meeting of miners was held, which was equally stormy with the memorable one of May. This was in the latter part of August, and there was still a strong party in favor of standing out for the basis, but they were finally defeated, and it was voted to resume work by a majority of 220. As the Oxford threat virtually began suspension, so this vote of Hyde Park practically ended it. The Delaware and Hudson quickly followed the example of the other Company, and but for the Avondale calamity, which met the Hyde Park men four days after resumption, all their mines would have been in simultaneous operation. That awful disaster absorbed the attention of the entire anthracite region for ten days, and correspondingly delayed complete resumption, which has now, however, occurred. From Carbondale to Wilkesbarre all the mines are again in operation, and the great companies have added one more victory to their long list of triumphs.

The net result to the Hyde Park miners, and, indeed, to all those of the Scranton district, of the suspension, was an advance of about forty-seven per cent. in wages. Before suspension the price paid for mining a car of the Diamond vein was 86 cents, and now it is $1 31. The price for mining in other veins and mines is assimilated to this standard, and the pay of laborers and other employes proportionately increased, so that the average advance of all classes is about the per cent. stated. Before suspension the average income of miners was $3 a day, now it is $5 50.

I have now told as fully as space will permit the history of the strike as it affected the Scranton district, and stated its results so far as they have yet been shown. The miners are again steadily at work, but it would not be natural if a contest so prolonged and bitter had not left some soreness behind. The men are restive, chaffing under a consciousness of defeat and time thrown away in attempting to wrench from the great companies a concession they felt sure from the outset they would never get.

There are other and equally interesting phases of the great conflict to be presented, and the Schuylkill view is especially to be considered. There the "basis" has triumphed, and the public is interested in knowing the good it has done or is expected to accomplish.

E. C.

Commander Walker's Contradiction of the Sabine Mutiny Story.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 25.

As so much interest and anxiety have been felt about the report of a mutiny on board the United States frigate *Sabine*, we take much pleasure in publishing an extract from a letter from Commander WALKER, to his wife, dated at Lisbon, Sept. 4. The reader will recollect that the first report of the affair was dated at Paris, on the 29th of August, whereas the vessel sailed from Cherbourg, (where it was said the execution of the men took place,) on the 20th of August, arriving at Lisbon on the 2d of September.

"Upon my arrival here I found myself famous! An article is going the rounds of the European papers to the effect that we discovered a conspiracy to blow up the *Sabine* (a lighted match being applied to the magazine;) that twenty-two men were arrested, at once court-martialed, and seven sentenced to be hung, (all this in Cherbourg;) that I applied to the French authorities for permission to execute the sentence in the harbor, and upon a refusal being given, immediately weighed anchor, stood out of the harbor, and heaving to, hung the wretches in plain sight of the French fleet, the officers and men of which, with their glasses, could see the whole thing distinctly—that several fishing boats were quite close and saw the awful spectacle, &c., &c. Everybody in Lisbon was agog to see the Captain of the *Sabine*, who hung seven men. Of course the whole thing was untrue, we not having had the slightest trouble on board. I am only afraid that the report may be published at home and alarm our friends."

The State Debt of Arkansas.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Republican, Sept. 21.

Yesterday the Governor gave the final directions for the completion of the funding of the entire public debt of the State, including the Holford Bonds. Action upon these bonds has been delayed thus far on account of his desire to review the whole question before taking final action, as also on account of his illness of the last two weeks.

After a careful reinvestigation of this subject, it is gratifying to learn that there is not even a shadow of foundation in fact or law to justify the cloud which remnants of the old party of repudiation have so zealously attempted to raise. This action, of course, will receive their loudest condemnation, but their hue and cry will not have any effect upon either party, for we know that nineteen-twentieths of the people of Arkansas are fully alive to the importance of sustaining the public credit at all hazards, and will join hands on this one point, however much they may differ on political questions.

This is indeed a new era for Arkansas. The interest on the bonds issued in aid of railroads will be promptly met. The money is already deposited in New-York to meet the first installment in October, and ample provisions will be made for succeeding payments. The slight additional tax required to pay the interest and principal of our comparatively small debt will be repaid more than a thousand-fold in the benefits following the rapid completion of our public improvements, which depend so largely upon our public credit.

The Financial Agent of Massachusetts in Europe.

From the Springfield Republican, Sept. 25.

Mr. GEORGE WALKER, who went to Europe, in May, as an agent of Massachusetts to place its new loan upon the European market, has taken passage for home in the steamer of Oct. 12. The state of the money market, and the readiness of Massachusetts to guarantee the bonds of a discredited railroad, have probably interfered somewhat with the success of his mission; but of this we shall learn in due time. His son, Mr. JAMES WALKER, who is slowly recovering from a severe accident at Geneva, will return with him. We regret to learn that Mr. LOUD, the State Treasurer, who has been abroad with Mr. WALKER, finds his only son afflicted with total blindness in Paris. The young gentleman, who has long been suffering from disease of the eyes, has finally lost the sight of both. Mr. LOUD himself will soon return to Boston.

Appointment of a Lady as Postmaster of Louisville.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Sept. 24.

The appointment of Mrs. PORTER, of Covington, to be Postmaster of Louisville, which has been whispered about in circles for six weeks or more, is at last confirmed by our Washington dispatches. She was commissioned yesterday. It is said that she owes her preferment to General GRANT'S venerable father, who is a neighbor and friend of hers; but she is represented as having, in addition to this, the recommendation of excellent practical ability, and unsullied private character and amiable manners. Mrs. PORTER is the widow of Judge BRUCE PORTER, and daughter of Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, who served Kentucky as a legislator, a Governor, and a Senator in the Congress of the United States.

HENRY PLACIDE.

Biographical Memoirs of the Comedian—Incidents in a Checkered Career—Reminiscences of Other Distinguished Artists—The American Stage for Half a Century.

Henry Placide, the eminent American comedian, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 8, 1799. His father, Monsieur Alexandre Placide, was an eminent patomimist and dancer on the tight-rope, (it was said that he was the instructor of the Count D'Artois, the brother of Louis XIV., in that art,) a very graceful performer and estimable man. He was also, in the early part of this century, manager of the Charleston Company, said to be at that time the best theatrical company in America, and afterward manager of the Richmond, Va., Theatre until it was burned down, (in December, 1811.) This terrible catastrophe was incidentally occasioned by the failure of Geo. Frederick Cook to meet his engagements, the theatre having been kept open by Manager Placide long after the usual season had expired, in expectation of the arrival of the great actor. With the destruction of the Richmond Theatre Placide the elder ceased to be manager, and in the next year died of yellow fever. The mother of Henry Placide was before her marriage a Miss Wrighten, the daughter of a very celebrated actress, of whom we shall say a few words. It is often the case that hereditary talent is transmitted to the children from the mother. In this case it seems to have descended from the grandmother as well. The grandmother of Henry Placide was a Mrs. Wrighten, prompter of Drury Lane Theatre, afterward Mrs. Pownall, a comic actress and vocalist of great ability. Her ability may be estimated from the fact that, among a great round of characters, she played *Katharine* to John P. Kemble's *Petruchio*, and in that character her portrait was engraved for Bell's *Shakespeare*, and her portraits as *Madge* and *Peggy* also adorn Bell's *British Theatre*. She also played *Euphrosyne* to Mrs. Siddons' *Lady*, in the "Mask of Arnus." She came to this country, and appeared at the John-street Theatre, in New-York, in 1793, where for many years she divided the empire of the stage with Mrs. Hodgkinson. As a vocalist she was the best ever heard in America. In London Pasquin proclaimed her:

> "The prop of burlettas and mistress of mirth,
> Of female comedians an excellent sample,
> Of Abigail singers the first great example."

She died in Charleston in 1796, and her daughter married there Mons. Placide. This daughter was likewise highly accomplished in singing and dancing, besides being a comic actress of no mean celebrity, taking always the leading parts in genteel comedy. Thus from his mother and grandmother Henry Placide inherited those traits which made him a comedian of the first class, and from his father those graces of gesture and an easy fluency of French accent which made his acting in such parts as *Haversack* in the "Old Guard," *Mons. Duford* in the comedietta of "First Night," *Dr. Caius* in the "Merry Wives," and many other similar characters so perfect in every particular. The American stage may well feel proud of the family of the Placides. Besides the subject of this memoir, there is that excellent actor, Thomas Placide, that excellent actress, Miss Caroline Placide, (afterward Mrs. Waring and Mrs. Blake,) whose daughter, as Mrs. W. Sefton and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., is so favorably known to the stage; Miss Jane Placide, who attained high distinction in the South as a tragic actress, and died at New-Orleans in 1835 in the height of her youth and fame as the best native tragedienne in America; Miss Eliza Placide, afterward Mrs. Mann, of the Western theatres, and mother of the young actress, Miss Alice Placide. Such a line, running through four generations of actors and actresses, has seldom been witnessed in ancient or modern time.

The earliest authentic record of his appearance on the stage exists in a playbill (now hanging in the parlor of the actor) of the Charleston company, dated Friday evening, Oct. 14, 1808, in which Master H. Placide appears in two pieces, viz., as *David* in the "Blind Bargain," and as *Florio di Rosalvi* in the "Hunter of the Alps." He was then nine years old, but he says he appeared in the same company much earlier. This was the company of which we have spoken, as traveling from place to place, and this performance took place not in Charleston, but by the Charleston company in Augusta, Ga. The name of Mrs. Placide appears upon this bill as *Helina di Rosalvi*, and also another familiar name, that of Mr. Sully, the brother of the celebrated artist of Philadelphia.

In 1813 Placide, then only 14 years of age, appears in a New-York theatre in junior parts. This was the old Anthony-street Theatre of Twaits & Holland, where, in after years, Edmund Kean made his first appearance. He played here for about a year, when Twaits died, and the theatre was closed. His next appearance was in Albany, under Manager Bernard. This company performed during the Winter in Albany, and in Summer made a tour through the Provinces, giving dramatic performances at Montreal, Quebec, &c. After two years of hard work and little pay, the company found themselves almost penniless in Quebec, the season having been unsuccessful. It was here that Manager Bernard declared to them the impossibility of keeping the company together any longer. "If broken up in smaller parties each set might do better when detached, and playing with less expenses before smaller audiences. He advised a party of them to go to Halifax, Nova Scotia; there was a large garrison there; surely they could count upon some support in Halifax." This well-spoken advice determined the larger part of them to go to that fancied El Dorado. It was a custom in those days to sell vessels condemned by the British Admiralty in the Provinces to West India adventurers, and a schooner of this inviting reputation being ready to sail for the tropics was engaged, though risky but economical, to carry the greater part of the company down the mighty St. Lawrence and drop them at the Nova Scotia capital.

Imagine the unlucky schooner with her penniless passengers tempting the awful hyperborean storms of the Gulf, and undertaking a voyage of such magnitude! Picture to yourself the doomed vessel, condemned as unseaworthy, laboring in a storm, with all her *dramatis personæ* clustered upon her deck! What a shipwreck of talent there might have been! What an overwhelming swallowing up of genius! There were embarked in her many of the germs of the American stage. Among others we may mention a lady who became in time one of the favorites of the New-York public—Mrs. Young, afterward Mrs. Hughes, of Burton's, one of the best actresses of her time.

The vessel, however, survived her reputation, and brought the company safely to Halifax. This was in the Summer of 1815. Placide was then 16 years of age. As they were now nearly destitute of money, the company at once set about retrieving their broken fortunes by giving a representation at the earliest moment. It was decided to issue handbills, announcing that a company of comedians from New-York would have the honor to appear before the nobility and gentry of Halifax, &c., &c., and some of the party went to a printing office for the purpose of having the bills prepared. But the office was in a great bustle—the actors could not be heard. There was a man to be hanged that day at noon, and they were setting up the types of his last dying speech and confession. One of the actors, who had been a printer, looked over the galley in which the first part of the dying speech was lying in type, and read from it this ominous beginning: "The first step of my career, which has brought me to the gallows, was that I joined a company of strolling players." This the printer-actor communicated to his fellows, and it is needless to say that the project of publishing the handbills was, for a time at least, given up. With very long faces, the printing committee descended the stairs, from the sky parlor of the man of types and presses. Meantime, however, some of the party had secured an empty fish warehouse, and set to work to prepare it for the future theatre. A stage was erected, benches made ready, a Halifax house painter was secured for the scenery, and in spite of disappointments and vexations, the company made its first bow to a Halifax audience soon after, and for a time achieved a great success.

But a full cup will sometimes overflow. The company had no sooner begun to reap a tolerable harvest, than some of the garrison officers, who had taken part in amateur theatricals before, felt an ambition to appear upon a real stage, and volunteered to take a hand in the performances of the company. This was not to be denied them—indeed, for a time it proved a great card for the managers. After a run of unexpected profit, the volunteers began to tire of the irksome duties of the stage, and only appeared occasionally. Then the real actors began to feel the weight of this auxiliary upon their backs. They could only count upon an audience on the nights when the officers played! The company alone, on the off nights, played to empty houses. To crown all, their military allies, inspired by an exclusive feeling of vanity, began to think about establishing a theatre of their own. It was not long before the project was carried into execution—a neat little garrison theatre soon made its appearance, and, with this formidable rival to contend with, the old theatre soon sunk into neglect and decay. The owner of the fish warehouse, in order to secure, if possible, the payment of his rent, drew up a partnership note for all the actors to sign,—as a lien upon every member of the company. The note was signed and fell due and was not paid; the luckless actors managed to escape from Halifax and were separated never to be united again; one of them only, unconscious of impending danger, loitered behind, perhaps from stress of money to get away with, and the law laid its hand upon his shoulder and clapped the lagging actor in a debtor's prison. This unfortunate party was Henry Placide.

"The time I passed in the prison at Halifax," said the philosophical actor, "was the happiest in my whole life. The British officers heard of my misfortune and came to visit me, always sending my meals daily from the mess table. For months I lived in durance like a fighting cock. No care for the future, nothing to do but to eat and drink and be merry all the day long. I had the freedom of the prison, could go where I pleased within its walls, but my clothes soon became so shabby that I did not venture to appear anywhere so as to be seen, reserving my daily walk upon the walls of the jail until after sunset, when I went to take a pleasant promenade by myself in the cool of the evening, and look upon the outer world. Finally I was released, as nothing could be gained by keeping me there; besides, I was a minor; I was but nineteen years of age when I became personally responsible for the whole company, and therefore was not even legally bound for the debt."

This pleasant abode was often referred to by his old and intimate friends afterward as his "country seat at Halifax." It is not difficult to picture in fancy the young and ever-observing actor, fitting about in his needy dress, upon the parapets of the prison, in the long twilights of those northern regions, and portraying to himself the endless and rich varieties of expressions and gestures which could so readily be studied among the grotesque inhabitants of a debtor's prison. No doubt this period of probation greatly increased his dramatic knowledge, by his face-to-face study of human nature.

Released from the country seat, he made his way to Richmond, Va., by way of Boston, where he performed again in a similar company in which he had enlisted as a youth. For three years he traveled with this company, and appeared in turn in Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta and other Southern cities.

His second appearance in New-York was as *Zekiel Homespun* in the "Heir-at-Law," and as *Dr. Dablonceur* in the afterpiece of the "Budget of Blunders," at the old Park Theatre, in 1823. From this time until 1843, a period of twenty years, he was the constant favorite of the New-York public; in a career of unvarying excellence, always a star among stars; with the elder Mathews he divided the applause of the audience; his *Frederic the Great* was as life-like a performance as Power's *Major O'Dogherty* in the same piece; his *Mr. Aspen*, in the "Nervous Man," was equal at least to the *McShane* of the same glorious rival; and *Count Morenos*, *Major Hans Mansfeldt* and *De Wilkeskein*, all intended for second-rate parts, he raised to a level with Power's *Sir Patrick O'Plenipo*, *Gerald Pepper* and *Rory O'Moore*. Charles Mathews, the elder, in taking leave of America, sent him his own stage-copy of *Coddle* in the play of "Married Life," with a note in verse advising him to visit England, assuring him that he would fill the Adelphi, and hailing him as the

> "Chastest of actors
> In spite of detractors
> That follow all actors,"

and bequeathing to him the part of *Coddle*, in order, as he says, that he may "gain a fresh wreath" in acting this, a favorite part of Mathews.

In fact, Placide's excellence rose to a par with the highest class of foreign actors that performed upon our scenic boards; he was equally esteemed with any or all of them, and his versatility was superior to any of them, except, perhaps, C. Mathews, the elder.

In genteel comedy, where birth and breeding were to be portrayed in the character of a gentleman, an innate refinement of manner surrounded Placide, and he looked, dressed and walked like one "of nature's noblemen." No one who has seen him can forget his port and bearing in *Lord Ogleby*, in *Sir Peter Teazle*, in *Sir Harcourt Courtley*, in *Charles XII.*, or *Frederic the Great*. No one who has seen him in his personification of the latter character will ever forget his courtly bearing to the ladies; his proud bow to his army as it passes under the windows of the Chateau Schonfeldt; the mixture of dignity, contempt and defiance with which he brandishes his sword in the face of *Baron Trenck's* squad of Austrians, when he is alone, and betrayed in the old chateau, yet shows himself to be "every inch a King!"

And here may be related a trait of Power in this same play of "St. Patrick's Eve," which his rival actor has told me more than once. When *Frederic II.*, (Placide,) whose life the *Major* has just saved, but who, for some trifling breach of discipline, has ordered him to be shot, commutes his sentence but takes away his command, the dialogue proceeds in this way:

Fred.—Still some punishment is your due. I therefore dismiss you from your command in the Dragoons of the Guard.

Major—Sire! (kneeling) Shoot me, ten times over, rather!

"At this point of the play," said Placide, "the voice of Power would break, and the tears would always start in his eyes, at his fancied disgrace as an officer and a soldier." A most appealing look, surely, as he kneeled before his sympathetic brother actor, who was but playing the King, and to whom, no doubt, it afforded much relief to say to *Count Gotha*:

Fred.—*Count*, you will this day erase the *Major* from off the muster-roll of the Guard, and at the same time add to my staff list as Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, the name of *Sir Maurice O'Dogherty*, Knight of the Black Eagle; you will need the order—wear mine.

And then the old King takes from his breast his own Order of the Eagle, and attaches it to that of the *Major*. Flesh and blood can't stand this! Down comes the house in applauding thunders.

In the whimsical characters of comedy he had few rivals; such as his personification of *Sir Anthony Absolute*, *Sir Abel Handy*, *Major Ollapod*, or *Colonel Damas*, or *Dr. Caius* in the "Merry Wives."

Another range of characters he was equally at home in, such as *Touchstone*, in "As You Like It," or the *Clown* in "Twelfth Night; *Tom Dobbs* in the farce of the "Omnibus," *Fathom* in the "Hunchback," or in the innumerable *rôles* he performed in farce, vaudeville, or melodrama. The profession was a different thing in those days to what it is now. Now we have seldom more than one piece a night, and a run of hundreds of nights of the same piece. Then they had three pieces a night—a piece to play the audience in with—a piece to play the audience out with—and a five-act tragedy or comedy between the two. "I have studied and played in thirty-six different pieces in the course of three weeks," says this indefatigable actor. Think of it, ye easy-going aspirants for histrionic honors, who appear before modern footlights in only one piece for hundreds of nights!

But there was a class of characters which belonged peculiarly to Placide, and which, since his retirement from the stage, have rarely, some never, been attempted by others, such as his *Dr. Boncœur*, in the "Village Doctor;" his *Michael Perrin*, in "Secret Service;" his *Jean Jacques Frelaque*; or *Grandfather Whitehead*; or *Tom Noddy*; or *Uncle John*; or *Haversack*, or in the last performance with which he took leave of the stage, *Corporal Cartouche*.

Memory can only recall the exquisite pathos and humor of these representations. We shall never see their like again. Such real honest tears as were then shed will never be shed again by later audiences.

At the time of Placide's engagement at the old Park, two favorites of the public had undisputed sway there—John Barnes and Thomas Hilson. The former was supreme in all delineations of low humor. With a grotesque face and a voice whose very sound was enough to excite the mirth of an audience; with an exemplary private character, which made him a host of friends in old New-York, and with a knack of touching his hearers always in the right spot, a more popular actor than "old Barnes" probably never performed on any stage.

Thomas Hilson, the famous *Paul Pry* of his time, was no less a favorite, but in a different line. He was by nature a comedian, but he could play *Richard III.* remarkably well, and it is said that Cooper considered his *Iago* the best on our stage. But his versatile genius led him rather to woo the comic muse, and, avoiding the buffo parts of old Barnes, he had a range of characters, from *Falstaff* to *Figaro*, in which he achieved great success.

At this time it may be well to mention that Barnes and Hilson received a weekly salary of $50 each, while Placide had but $20, afterward raised to $25. "I had a great ambition," said the latter actor, "to arrive at the highest salary, or $50 a week; it was promised me, but I never got it."

Placide was by no means a rival of these favorites, but if sickness or absence from town, for health or recreation, called either of them away, he undertook and played their parts until their return. By nature modest, studious and industrious, he was never absent from the stage to which he had devoted himself. In time the young actor's services were appreciated, if not rewarded. Simpson, the Park manager, raised his salary to $30 a week, and decreased those of Barnes and Hilson. The latter in affront refused to play for the stipulated sum. They left the theatre, and Placide became its leading comedian.

Of his wonderful industry some idea may be formed by the following: We have not yet spoken of his musical acquirements. He had a remarkable baritone voice, which, with proper cultivation, might have ranked him high in the class of buffo vocalists. Witness his *Baron Pompolino*, in "Cinderella." But this was not his ambition. One day Mr. Simpson, the manager, came to him, and asked him to undertake the part of *Olifour*, in the opera of "La Bayadere." Mr. Richings, who had often performed the part, was suddenly taken sick. Mlle. Augusta (the *Bayadere*) was set down to appear on the following Monday. The day on which the manager made his proposition was the Wednesday preceding. Placide said it was impossible; could not somebody else be had? They sent up again for Richings. "No," his physician said, "he will not be able to leave his room for some weeks!" Simpson again appealed to Placide—"he would give him $50 extra if he would undertake the part." To which Placide replied that he would add $50 more out of his own pocket if Simpson would get a substitute. Thursday came. Mlle. Augusta could not play anything else but *La Bayadere*. But where was an *Olifour* to be had? The manager presented to the view of the actor the consequences that would ensue if the opera was not performed on the night in question; the disappointment of the public, the rage that would follow, the broken benches, the smashed chandeliers, the scenery in flames! "I shall be ruined," said poor Simpson. The heart of Placide was touched, and he agreed to undertake the part, and began to study on Thursday night the whole vocal *rôle* of *Olifour*—solos, duets, trios, choruses and all—so as to be ready to appear in "La Bayadere" on the Monday following. "And while my brain was strained to its utmost to commit the music of the opera, judge of my surprise," said the actor, "when I took up the morning paper on Monday to find myself put down to play the principal character in a long farce, that was introduced before the opera to play the audience in with. Simpson had no mercy upon his actors. He broke me down at last."

But with all this hard work he never neglected his art. No one ever saw one of his parts slurred over or carelessly played. Everything he did was well done. His *Old Silky*—a subordinate character in the "Road to Ruin"—was as well played as such chief parts as his *Sir Peter*, or his *Sir Harcourt Courtley*.

But it is not our purpose to attempt to give an analysis of his acting, but must content ourselves with such touches of character as will portray the man as well as the public performer. "In 1827," said he, "during the Summer, when the theatre was usually closed during its vacation, I was about to fulfill a short engagement in Montreal, and on the eve of my departure received a note from Kean, (the elder,) who was to play there at the same time, asking me to do him the favor to bring with me his luggage, which he had left at Albany, as he wished to go by the way of Niagara Falls—then a long tedious journey by canal and stage—while I was to travel by way of Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg, in a more direct way to the Canadian city. At that time I was only known as a subordinate actor at the Park Theatre, and I confess the kind note from the great tragedian flattered me not a little. But when I reached Albany and came to look at Kean's luggage, it seemed formidable enough. There were trunks upon trunks of his dresses, and as they all had to be carried by stage, and each piece paid for separately, and paid for from place to place too, it made me feel apprehensive as to my ability to get through, for my pocket-book was only scantily provided, and Kean had sent me no funds. However, the trial must be made; the trunks were strapped upon the backs of two stage coaches, and quite a crowd assembled to see us off, for on the ends of every one was painted, 'Edmund Kean, Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.' At last we drove off, the trunks and I, with a parting cheer from the spectators, and every station where the stage stopped, I was subject to the annoyance of being taken for Mr. Kean. No one in that part of the country had seen him, but everybody had heard of him, and when they saw the two stages laden with his trunks inscribed, 'Edmund Kean, Theatre Royal,' &c., they would persist that I was the man; great were the civilities I received everywhere—the best seat at the table—the choicest tit-bits of the larder—the most polite attention from the waiters, for which, of course, they expected an adequate *douceur* from the great actor whom I represented for the time. In vain I said to the landlords and others, 'Gentlemen, I assure you I am not Mr. Kean;' they would not believe me, and if they had, it would not have improved my embarrassment much, for then I should have been taken for his servant, traveling as a convoy to his baggage, which would not have been pleasant either. The same unwelcome attentions beset me on the boat on Lake Champlain, and when I arrived at Montreal the landlord of the hotel received me as Mr. Kean, and would not be undeceived until I made my appearance in a farce at the theatre. By-and-by Kean arrived at the hotel, and then I was relieved from duty. He had a large sitting-room, with a bedroom adjoining, on the floor above my humbler apartment, and as I had to play in the afterpiece after the tragedy, in the same theatre with him, he would get to his room before I returned to mine. But as he knew no one in Montreal, he always used to send his man Thomas with his compliments to Mr. Placide, and request the pleasure of his company for an hour. I was flattered, of course, by these marks of his good will toward me; he used, when I visited him, to sit or lounge on a sofa, behind a table upon which stood a pitcher of water, glasses, and a bottle of brandy, from which he drank plentifully, pressing the same upon me. At these midnight conversations he related to me the greater part of his earlier career—his poverty and struggles in England, his numerous shabby engagements in provincial towns before he made a hit in London. All this was very interesting to me, as you may suppose.

One night, however, I returned from the theatre quite late, and quietly resolved to go to bed without spending the usual hour with Kean. So I undressed myself and slipped into bed, where I had not been long before there was a tap at the door, and Thomas' voice—"Mr. Kean's compliments, and would be obliged if Mr. Placide would come up stairs and spend an hour with him."

I declined, however, but that would not do. Thomas came back again—"Mr. Kean would request it as a particular favor," &c.; and, said Thomas, "I wish you would go, Sir, if only for a little while; if left to himself he will drink too much brandy; but talking will take his mind off, and he will get tired and go to bed quietly." So up I got, said Placide, and went up to his room. He was seated on the sofa, with the table before him, on which he leaned his elbows, his hands supporting his chin. His beautiful eyes were upon the landlord, whom he was flattering in the most sarcastic manner, which the latter was too wise not to understand, and too good-natured to resent. As soon as I came in the landlord took leave of his erratic guest, no doubt well pleased to do so. After a most cordial welcome Kean began to flatter me in the same style. He was a master of sarcasm, and indulged in many fine ironical expressions, which, with his melodious voice and impulsive manner, would no doubt have delighted any listener, except the one to whom he addressed himself. He had been drinking too much, and he still kept filling and emptying his glass as he talked on. Finally, he took from his neck a long gold chain, laid it with his watch on the table, and now and then would glance at the time, as much as to say, when it is late enough, then it is time for you to go. I soon took leave of him, as I was very tired, and, in spite of his entreaties, returned to my room and again went to bed. The hotel on this evening was filled with the high dignitaries of the Catholic Church. There had been a Bishop confirmed in Montreal at the time, and it brought together a great body of ecclesiastics from all parts of Canada.

Half an hour passed, and all was still. Presently I heard a bell ring. Then again! Then a continuous ringing. I said to myself, that is Kean. Something has got into his head. I shan't get up, but let him ring as much as he pleases. Still the ringing continued. It seemed as if all the bells in the house were in full play. Footsteps were heard on the stairs going up; voices on the way; the house was aroused. At last there came a tap at my door. I opened it, and there was Thomas. "Mr. Placide," said he, "have you taken Mr. Kean's watch?" "Certainly not," I replied, "do you think I would touch his watch?" And I was getting very indignant, when he said, "You might have done so in jest, as Lord —— did, who once carried it about with him for two days." "I have not his watch, I tell you," I replied, "and I detest practical jokes." "Then won't you go up, Sir, and see him, for he believes you have it, and is telling everybody, and his room is full of boarders, the Archbishop is there, and several other fathers, half dressed, and half the waiters in the house in their shirts and drawers, and indeed the whole house is awake with him?" I thought it best to take Thomas' advice, and, dressing myself again, went up into Kean's room. I found it full of people; Kean seated on the sofa behind the table as before; he was elegantly dressed in black, and apparently in good humor; as I entered the room he cried out, "Ah! Placide! my friend! welcome, welcome!" and stretching out one hand with a smile, he said, "Give it me!"

"If you mean your watch," Mr. Kean, "I assure you I have not seen it since I saw it lying before you on the table when I left the room."

"I know, my dear friend," he replied, "it was but a jest; but come," in a coaxing way, "give it me!"

Every eye in the room was upon me, and I felt sure they were convinced I was the culprit. So, raising my voice, I walked to the table and said angrily, "Mr. Kean, do you mean to insinuate that I have taken your watch, or, otherwise, stolen it?"

"What!" said Kean, and he stretched out his hand, caught mine, and shook it heartily—"suspect a brother actor? Never! never! But come," again coaxingly, "give it me!"

Finding that it was impossible to convince him, or rather his queer audience, to the contrary, I again protested against his suspicions, and left the room, and heard his voice calling after me again, "Suspect a brother actor? Never! never!—give it me." The watch, however, was found in the morning under his pillow in the next room, where he had placed it before going to bed, as was his custom. A determination to take one more glass of brandy and water had probably led him again into the sitting-room, where, during a fit of musing, he had no doubt missed it from the table, and forgotten all about where he had just bestowed it.

Many persons will remember Placide's first and only appearance in high tragedy in a principal character; namely, his playing *Iago* to Jack Reeve's *Othello*, in the third act of that tragedy, June, 1835. Reeve was an immense man, probably weighed over four hundred pounds; he could scarcely be called an actor, but rather a Merry Andrew or buffoon, in which character he has never been excelled; his memory was very poor, but he supplied the deficiency by all kinds of interpolations, which, with his wonderful drollery, passed off very well. It was a hard job for Reeve to master the text of a play. He was a very illiterate man, and had so little knowledge of reading that his parts had to be read to him. Placide undertook to teach him his part in *Othello*, and Reeve was often on the point of giving it up in despair. However, he fagged away at it, and finally committed enough to go tolerably through with it. Another difficulty was to find a suitable dress large enough for him. At last an Oriental costume that had been used in a spectacle, turned up, the principal part of which was a large green velvet tunic with white satin sleeves; in this he was equipped, and with a scimetar and well-corked face looked horribly like the Moor. The play went on very well for a time, both actors playing it seriously until *Othello* makes a demand of *Iago*:

Othello—"Give me a living reason she's disloyal."

Whereupon *Iago* repeats the passage relating to *Cassio*.

Othello then should have followed with: "O, monstrous! monstrous!" instead of which, as if not satisfied with *Iago's* reply, he very coolly said: "Give me *another* reason." This brought down the house. *Iago* was not prepared with "*another reason*;" it was not in the play, and from that time the performance went on in burlesque, Reeve forgetting his part continually, until what with perplexity, what with the heat of the weather, his face began to perspire plentifully. This annoyed him, and in attempting to wipe it off, he drew his long white satin sleeve across his cheek, which was like the flap of a saddle in bigness, and wiped off sweat, charcoal and all. This was enough for a climax; the audience roared, Placide gave a signal to the prompter, and down came the curtain.

In 1840 Mr. Stephen Price, Simpson's partner in the management of the "Park," died, leaving some engagements unfinished that he had made with popular performers on the other side of the water. Placide, at Simpson's request, crossed the Atlantic in the ship *Gladiator* to reëngage the performers, and the consequence was the appearance at the Park of Braham, the famous tenor singer, Tyrone Power, Fanny Ellsler, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Buckstone, and other foreign actors of the highest merit. During this visit to the Old World he did not play in England or elsewhere. He returned in August of the same year.

This period may be called the brightest days of the "Old Park." The far-famed stock company was in its perfection then, and being assisted by such actors as we have spoken of above, with Dowton, Hackett, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Burton, the Seguin Operatic Company, the Martyn Operatic Company, Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, Browne, Barnes, W. H. Williams, and others of great celebrity besides, it might surely have contested the palm with any theatre whatever. An unfortunate event in the beginning of the following year cast a gloom over the theatrical world from which it has never entirely recovered. This was the sailing of the ill-fated steamer *President*, on which poor Power embarked, and upon which Placide had intended to make his second trip to England. The *President* sailed from New-York on the 10th of March, and was never more heard of.

The circumstances that led Placide to give up his trip by this steamer appear so curious that they are worth relating. He was not going out to fulfill an immediate engagement, but on the contrary, he might remain idle in London for some months before there would be an opportunity for him to appear in his favorite parts with Power. But among the passengers on the vessel were to be many particular friends, as well as Power, and he hoped to make the voyage in their company. I had made all my arrangements to go, said he, when Forrest came to my room and persuaded me not to go. He thoroughly hated England and Englishmen, and among the latter reckoned Power. "Why go out of America, where you are appreciated, to a country where you will not be—where you will not even have a fair chance? As an American the critics will show you no mercy," &c., &c. I told him I might as well go there as stay here; I had given up my engagement at the Park, and could employ my leisure time in Europe very pleasantly in looking at the curiosities of the Old World. "Yes," he replied, "and spend all your money before you get an engagement! Why not make some money here before you go—if you must go?" To which I replied that I had no prospect of playing here—times were dull—no theatrical prospect before me. To this he said that he was just from Richmond, where he had had a very successful engagement. "They will be glad to have you there I know," he continued, "and if you will say the word, I will write to the manager at once, and no doubt he will make flattering terms with you." Seeing I hesitated, he said, "Come, I will write a letter to him myself; and without more words he sat down, wrote the letter and carried it off with him. In a few days he brought me a very polite answer from the manager, asking terms, &c., and as I had secretly determined to go to England in the *President*, come what would, and wished to cut short Forrest's friendly importunities, I named terms far beyond anything I had ever received or expected to receive. Forrest was not surprised at it, although my modest price was "half the house," and advised me to sit down at once and write the manager to that effect. I tried to put off the writing, but it was of no use. Forrest insisted that I should do it at once, and for fear that I should not mail the letter after I had written it, actually carried it himself to the New-York Post Office, then in the little Rotunda in the Park. The letter went, the answer came back, and my terms were accepted! So the steamer sailed without me. Power said he was sorry to lose my company, but congratulated me on my good luck. On the 1st of May following I took passage by the *Great Western* to join him in London. Upon arriving at Liverpool the first thing we asked the pilot was, "Have you heard of the *President*?" "No!" was the answer. That was the last of poor Power.

Placide played a star engagement in London, where he was subject to some few not unfriendly criticisms, as Forrest had predicted, and even the comparisons made to his disadvantage were with giants of the stage; his *Sir Peter* was compared with that of Farren, and his *Touchstone* with that of Fawcett.

On his return to New-York Placide reappeared at the Park in September, and continued to play there until 1843. He there terminated a long career of unequaled popularity at this time-honored edifice, and retired for a time to his quiet country residence at Babylon, Long Island. Since then he played in the various cities in the Union, his last engagement being at the Winter Garden in 1865, where he played *Corporal Cartouche* with undiminished spirit in his sixty-sixth year.

In person Henry Placide is of medium height, a fine robust figure, a handsome face, with dark expressive eyes, and a meaning in every look or gesture. As is the case with all first-class actors, he acts with his whole body, every movement, however slight, has a significance, and attracts the attention of his audience from first to last. His voice is rich and unusually full and powerful, but modulated to every note of pathos or humor. There are tones in it that invariably touch our sympathies, and bring the tears when least expected, or move us to laughter at a word. His dress on the stage was always faultless, his manners graceful, his bearing that of a man of genius. In private life his character has been most exemplary. Scrupulous in the payment of his debts, particular in his intercourse with others, and careful in his habits. The control he exercises over himself is wonderful. He once said: "During my acting upon the stage I never used to drink a drop of anything after dinner,—not even water,—as I was sure it affected the voice. So in the nights, even when I had to play in three pieces, and the theatre was rarely closed until after midnight, I never drank until I reached home. Then I would undress and make all ready to get to bed, even turning down the clothes, so as to make it all clear for me to jump in, and then I would take my first drink—a little brandy and water! Ah, one glass was never enough! I had to take two to quench my thrist before I put out the light."

Mathews' compliment to Placide, whom he styles "chastest of actors," was by no means unmerited. Not only did he hold the "mirror up to nature," but in another sense his acting was chaste, and free from those ordinary blemishes of rudeness and vulgarity which too often disgrace performers of the comic drama. The indelicate jokes, the indecent gestures, the licentious *double entendres* of Jack Reeve and those who followed the style of that grotesque mimic, never were imitated nor even tolerated by Placide. His mind was singularly simple and pure of evil. In fact, he was always, on or off the stage, a refined gentleman. Not long since the writer was speaking of the opera bouffe, and the retired actor expressed some curiosity to know something of the play that just then was fascinating the town. This was during the early performances of the *Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*. As the licentiousness of the plot slowly revealed itself to him, his lips became compressed, his eyebrows contracted, until at last he threw up his hands, and, in a burst of indignation exclaimed, "So, this is the kind of thing that pleases a New-York audience, is it? This is what respectable people take their wives and daughters to see? Have we got down to this, when such things can please? Thank God! I am no longer on the stage!"

Mr. Placide having acquired an easy competence by his profession, is independent of the world, lives in his own pleasant little cottage, surrounded with its trim flower garden, and passes the Autumn of his days in an Indian Summer of tranquility and peace. He is married, has one adopted daughter, and is a constant attendant on Sunday afternoons of the old Episcopal Church in Babylon, in which he takes great interest. He will leave behind him a reputation like that of Garrick. None can fill his place.

A Prize Fight Prevented—Tumult at Laurel Hill on Sunday Morning.

The lower class of New-York sports and rowdies generally, appear to have chosen Sunday mornings, and to have selected Laurel Hill and Cypress Hills, Long Island, for the scenes of their particular orgies, when all opportunities of gratifying themselves in the Metropolitan City seemed to be shut off. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, a prize fight was to have taken place at Laurel Hill. Of this fact the boxing fraternity had been well informed, for they turned out to the number of about 300 or 400. The contestants for the honors of the ring—came all ready dressed or undressed, for the business of the fist, and had just come out of Flaherty's Hotel to commence operations, when a detachment of Brooklyn Police from the Forty-sixth Precinct, under command of Sergeant Maddox, put in an appearance. The crowd of roughs, chagrined at this interference, turned on the Police and threw stones at them. The officers, however, drew their clubs and soon scattered the intruders upon the peace of the Sabbath morning.

Again, at 8 o'clock, the crowd, many of them in carriages, began to assemble in the region of Cook's Hotel, so as to witness the fight, which was to take place there, but the Police again gave them a scattering, and carriages went down the road with a speed that told the story that the Police had triumphed. Meantime the fight was rendered impossible by one of the would-be combatants escaping, in his fighting attire, from a window of Flaherty's Hotel and taking to the woods for safety. This ended the Laurel Hill Sunday-morning scene. Both the Police and the weather were unfavorable to the sports.

STABBING AFFRAYS.

A Man Stabbed at a Picnic—The Wound Probably Fatal.

The First Ward Independent Social Club gave a picnic on Saturday at Landmann's Hamilton Park, in Third-avenue, near Sixty-sixth-street. Among those participating in the festivities was Wm. P. O'Brien, of No. 6 Pearl-street, who after dark became involved, as is supposed, in a quarrel with Edward Buckley, of No. 16 West-street, and Thomas Dowd. About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a Third-avenue car conductor discovered O'Brien in his vehicle, apparently intoxicated. When the car had arrived at the down-town terminus, the conductor summoned Officer Canovan, of the Second Precinct, to take the man from the car. O'Brien became very disorderly and abusive, necessitating the use of considerable force on the part of the officer and conductor to remove him. It was then ascertained that the man was bleeding from a wound in the abdomen, through which the intestines were protruding. After a physician had attended him, O'Brien was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he remains in a critical condition, House Surgeon Lee considering the wound a very dangerous one.

In company with the wounded man was the man Buckley, one of the alleged assailants of O'Brien, who was arrested, and on being arraigned before Alderman Moore, at the Tombs, he was remanded to await the result. Late in the day Coroner Keenan was notified that it would be necessary to take the *ante-mortem* statement of the wounded man, when the case became more mysterious than ever.

O'Brien's statement was as follows: "I do not consider that I am fatally wounded. I went to Landmann's Park to a picnic given by the First Ward Social Independent Club. I had no trouble on the ground. At 11 o'clock I started to come down town with a strange man to get a drink, when he struck me, and I struck him back, when he fell, and I kicked him. He got up and struck me twice. I suppose he must have had a knife. I don't know how I got here after that. I did not know I had been stabbed until I reached here. I had been drinking freely. I know the man that assaulted me, but I refuse to tell who he is. I intend to 'fix' him after I get out, if ever I get over this."

House Surgeon McLean stated that the patient was suffering from three stab wounds in the left lumbar region.

The Jury rendered a verdict against some person unknown to them.

A Watchman Stabbed.

On Saturday night at a late hour Hugh McGloin, aged 21, a native of Ireland, and a watchman at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was assaulted by an unknown man at Catharine Ferry, who stabbed him in the neck, causing a severe wound. McGloin returned to his home in Flatbush-avenue, Long Island.

A Probably Fatal Wound.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in the tenement-house No. 245 Cherry-street, between Wm. Shannon and Jeremiah Donovan, when Donovan stabbed Shannon in the neck, causing a painful wound. Donovan was arrested, and being arraigned before Justice Mansfield at the Essex Market Court, he was committed for ten days as a disorderly person. Shannon is in a critical condition.

A Man Stabbed in Brooklyn.

In a fight which took place in the grocery store of John Burns, No. 21 Clymer-street, yesterday morning, George Merkle stabbed Thomas Rogers in the groin, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Forgery of a "Times" Bank Check—The Operator Committed for Trial.

Wm. H. Brown, *alias* Smith, a clerk by occupation, aged 26, a native of London, England, residing at No. 141 Clinton-street, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Rielly, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on a charge of forgery. It appears that Brown became indebted to Mr. Michael Peppard, the livery stable keeper at No. 244 Mercer-street, in the sum of $140. On Friday last he called at the stable and informed the proprietor that he wished to cancel the debt, and for that purpose tendered a check on the Fulton National Bank for the sum of $155, purporting to have been drawn to his order by H. J. Raymond & Co., proprietors of the Times. Brown stated that he had received the check from "Mr. Roberts, the cashier of the Times establishment," for services rendered the newspaper. Mr. Peppard declined to pay the required change of $15 until he had made investigation. It was subsequently ascertained from Mr. John Ireland, the cashier of the Times office, that the signature to the check was a forgery, and that no such person as Brown had any claim on the establishment. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Ledwith yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Court, he was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

An Outrageous Swindle.

Office of Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street,
New-York, Sept. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A young man of good address and genteel appearance has, within a few months past, called upon the distressed friends of numerous persons whom the newspapers have announced to be missing from their homes, and representing himself to be a detective on the Police of this or some other city, has imposed false stories of the whereabouts of missing persons, and received sums of money in consideration for the information given, or for pretended expenses incurred. In order that the operations of this swindler, or any other of his class, may be speedily terminated, the friends of missing persons are respectfully requested, when any such representation is made by an unknown person, accompanied by a demand for or intimated expectation of receiving reward or compensation for the information, to call on the nearest Policeman, who will bring him to this office to have his statement tested.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

Opening of the Brooklyn Evening Schools To-Night.

The Brooklyn evening schools open, after a nine-months' recess, (nearly,) to-night. The session only lasts three months. These schools, seven of which are for white pupils and two for colored, are situated as follows: No. 1, Middagh-street; No. 2, Warren-street, near Smith; No. 3, Fifth-street, near South Fifth-street, E. D.; No. 4, South Second-street, E. D.; No. 5 in Myrtle-avenue, near Walworth-street; No. 6 in Jane-street, Greenpoint; No. 7 in Nelson-street, near Hamilton-avenue. The colored schools are in Raymond-street and Weeksville. The schools are taught by ninety-four teachers of the day public schools. The total number of scholars in attendance last year was 9,911, of which 6,537 were males and 3,125 females. The negro pupils for the same period in regular attendance were 249 only.

Fire in Williamsburg—Loss About $16,000—Insurances.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the kindling-wood and meat-chopping establishment of Grier & Bundell, Nos. 47 and 49 Varet-street, Williamsburg. The fire made quick work, and soon the concern was in ashes. The damage to the building, stock and machinery is estimated at about $15,000. The machinery is insured in the Merchants' Exchange Insurance Company for $1,500. The three-story frame house belonging to Joseph Fisher, No. 51 Varet-street, was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company for $800. The two-story frame dwelling of John Bollinger, in rear of No. 55 Graham-avenue, also sustained some damage, estimated at about $500; no insurance.

City Car Accidents.

A man named Collins, residing at No. 194 Delancey-street, was found at a late hour on Saturday night, on the railroad track in Goerck-street near Stanton-street, with a fractured leg, he having been run over by a Forty-second-street car. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.... Michael McSweeney, of No. 196 Mott-street, aged 38, was on Saturday night pushed from car No. 2, of the Third-avenue line by the conductor, at the corner of Forty-second-street. The man fell and one of the wheels passed over his foot crushing it it a fearful manner. He was taken home.

Burglaries at Whitestone, L. I.

On Saturday night the burglars that infest Long Island paid especial attention to the village of Whitestone. The stores of Martens & Co., N. Doscher, and Henry Steffens were burglariously entered and goods worth in the aggregate about $1,200 stolen.

Brutal Outrage in Fortieth-street—A Woman the Victim.

Jacob McCabe, aged 27, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 325 West Thirty-seventh-street, was arraigned before Justice Ledwith yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Officer Jones, of the Twentieth Precinct, who had arrested him on a charge of having brutally outraged a woman named Margaret Maher, of No. 327 West Fortieth-street. The complainant stated that at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning the prisoner and five other men entered the apartment where she and another woman were sleeping, and that McCabe effected his vile purpose while the remainder of the gang held her person securely. The prisoner was remanded.

Police Raid on a Disorderly House.

Captain Allaire, of the Fourth Precinct, caused a descent to be made on Saturday night by Officers Mahoney and Fine, on No. 7 Duane-street, which is said by the Police to be a resort of thieves and disorderly characters. The officers arrested Mary Brown, Mary Rodden and Susan Kennedy, the reputed proprietors of the house, as well as eleven other dissolute women. The three women named were held for trial by Alderman Moore at the Tombs yesterday, in default of bail, and the remainder were sent to Blackwell's Island for six months each.

Censure by a Coroner's Jury.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan, at No. 24 Clinton-street, over the remains of Louis Voight, aged 4 years, who came to his death through injuries sustained on the 23d inst. by being trampled upon by a team of horses left unsecured by the owner, Henry Broesler, in Avenue B, near Second-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but censured Broesler for his carlessness.

The Panel Game.

Henry Lewis, a verdant one, was accosted in Broadway, on Friday night, by Grace Irving, who induced him to accompany her to No. 35 Bleecker-street, where he was robbed of $350 by the panel game. Grace was arrested by Officer Rielly, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and Justice Ledwith held her for examination yesterday.

Court Calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
23—Pacific National Bank vs. Bond.	90—Petition of New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
24—Collins vs. Collins.	91—Feldman vs. Harris.
27—Garmon vs. White.	94—Smith vs. Light.
33—Johnson vs. Taylor.	95—Crocker vs. Light.
37—Bartlett vs. Shirely.	96—Pettingill vs. Light.
42—U. S. Ins. Co., of Baltimore vs. Hemken.	97—Ransom vs. Northern Light Oil Company.
45—Sexton vs. The Mayor, &c.	98—Bacon vs. Northern Light Oil Company.
46—Dry Dock, E. Broadway and Battery R. R. Co. vs. The Mayor.	99—Hayes vs. Northern Light Oil Company.
56—Finlay, Jr., vs. McCloskey.	100—Berry vs. Northern Light Oil Company.
59—Sampson vs. Baldwin.	101—Belknap vs. Northern Light Oil Company.
60—Matter of Wilbur vs. Biddle.	102—Kelsey vs. Northern Light Oil Company.
71—Baldwin vs. De Camp.	105—Balch vs. Opdyke.
73—Elias vs. Kelly.	108—Haas vs. Mohr.
75—O'Brien vs. Green.	109—Meklem vs. Marsh.
76—Brunges vs. Trapaga.	110—Hall vs. Latham.
82—Foster vs. Townsend M'f'g. Company.	111—McRay vs. Deyo.
85—Wottowsky vs. Pretzfelder.	112—Knowles vs. Wright.
	115—Austin vs. Boorman.
	120—McQuade vs. Isaacs.
	121—Lyon vs. Hendrickson.

Call—No. 122.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Call of Calendar at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3579—Schraidt vs. Mengels.	3779—Lonretti vs. Lonretti.
3721—Hurey vs. Dunn.	3780—Bowes vs. Dolan.
3741—Kurst vs. Ondenreid.	3783—Adler vs. Church.
3742—DeCamp vs. Schuster.	3784—Roach vs. Viele.
3743—Devoe vs. Coulter.	3800—Strmnagel vs. Heiser.
3751—Dolan vs. Hart.	3795—Annan vs. Lindsay.
3756—Kayson vs. Doering.	3794—Porter vs. Ruckman.
3757—Barston vs. Smith.	3785—Twine vs. Farman.
3758—Meyer vs. Bacon.	3790—Kessler vs. Nessler.
3760—Newton vs. Quintard.	3791—Fullerton vs. Walker.
3764—Taniman vs. Hubbard.	3792—Babcock vs. Henshel.
3766—Johnston vs. McDonald.	3803—Hallgarten vs. Appel.
3767—Kennedy vs. Powell.	3804—Shea vs. Bryan.
3768—Smith vs. Strenle.	3806—Frankenstein vs. Frankenstein.
3670—Jackson vs. Briggs.	3807—Watkins vs. Richards.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

1—The People vs. Cornelius Mahoney, felonious assault and battery; continued.	5—The People vs. Peter Hegan; carrying slung-shot.
2—The People vs. Simon Smith; same.	6—The People vs. Geo. Baker; bigamy.
3—The People vs. George Morris; assault and battery.	7—The People vs. Richard McMekin; forgery.
4—The People vs. Edward Kiel and Frank Adams; robbery.	8—The People vs. Henry W. Peckham; obtaining goods by false pretences.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 25, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119	200	Erie.............c	35
50,000	do.........c	118⅞	300	do.............c	35¼
25,000	do.........c	118¾	100	do.............	36
10,000	do.........s3	118¾	100	do..bet.call, c	35⅞
10,000	do.........b3	118⅞	100	Hudson River...c	168¾
20,000	do.........	118¾	700	Reading.........c	94¼
35,000	do.........s3	118⅝	100	L. S. & M. S......	93
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	120	500	do............	92¾
3,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R..	109	100	do............	92⅞
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	109	800	do............	92½
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	108	200	do...........c	92¾
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	55	600	Cleve. & Pitts....	109
1,000	Ga. St. 7s........	91	400	do............	99
10,000	N. C. St. 6s new, special tax....	50	400	do............	98½
10,000	do..........	49¼	500	Chi. & N. W....c	72¾
5,000	Mo. St. 6s......	86	1000	do............	73
10,000	do.........c	85¼	300	do...........c	73
6,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds....	92¾	100	Chi. & R. I.......	107¾
500	Ill. Cen. Bds....	120	200	do...........c	107⅝
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	86	200	do............	107⅞
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.......	94	460	do............	108
15,000	Col., C. & I. C. R 1st M..........	81	20	do............	108½
25	B'k of Comm'h....	110	100	Ill. Cen..........	138¾
200	West. U. T.........	36½	300	Mil. & St. Paul...	71⅝
600	Pacific Mail.....c	73	200	do...........c	71½
300	Adams Express..	54	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C., guar..........	84
300	Chic. & N.W. Pf..	85	100	do............	84¾
85	do...bet. call	85¼	40	do............	84⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.........	185	200	Ohio & Miss......	29¼
600	do.........c	183	100	Chic. & Alton....	144
100	do.........	184½	70	N. J. Cen. R......	101½
500	do.........	184	150	H. & St. Jos......	113
400	do.........	184½	5	do............	112
200	do.........c	183¾	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf..	112
100	do..bet. call.	184½	100	C., C. & I.C.R....	26⅝
			200	do............	26¾
			50	do............	27

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., 62.	122	$100,000	do............	119⅛
100,000	U.S. 5-20C., '67, c	119⅛	10,000	do............	119

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s......	86	10	Reading R........	93
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M..	92½	400	L. S. & M. S. R..c	89¾
50	West. U. T........	37	100	do...........c	90
200	Quick. M. Co....b3	13	1000	do............	91
100	Adams Exp.......	55	100	do...bet. call	90½
30	U. S. Ex..........	55¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	84
300	Pac. M. S. S. Co....	72¾	300	Chi. & R. I........	107
200	do...........c	72	100	do............	107⅛
100	do...........c	71¾	200	do............	107¼
200	do............	72½	100	do...........s3	107¾
700	N.Y. Cen. R......c	181½	400	Mil. & St. P. R...	70
200	Erie.............	35	400	do...........c	69
100	do...........c	34½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	81¾
200	Erie Pr............	64¼	100	N. J. Cen.........	100
50	Hudson R.........	168	243	P., Ft. W. & Chi., guarant'd....	85
100	do............	163	100	Ohio & Miss.....c	28¾
200	do..bet.call, c	163	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	27
100	Harlem R.......c	138			
100	Chic. & Alt. R....	144½			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland......	30¼	400	Lake S. & M. S..c	89½
100	Mariposa Pf.....	17⅞	200	do............	90½
200	West. U. T........	36⅞	300	Erie............c	35
100	Pacific Mail....b3	72⅝	1000	do............	35
300	do...........c	72½	700	do............	34⅞
200	Reading.........c	94⅛	200	do............	35⅛
400	do............	94	100	do............	35⅛
200	do............	94½	100	do...........c	35⅝
500	do............	94¼	500	do...........c	35¼

Monday, Sept. 27—A. M.

We need scarcely review this morning the effects upon the general trade of the past week of the fearful excitement in the Gold Room, resulting in the explosion of the speculation on Friday noon. They were especially felt by the Export and Import interests in the demoralization of the Foreign Exchanges; in the adjustment of prices on the Produce Exchange and in the Foreign Dry Goods Auction rooms and in the payment of Customs Duties. They are of too recent occurrence and of too vivid experience to require anything more than a general reference. The inconveniences to which our Merchants were subject and the complete dead lock in the Exchanges were even more deplorable, if that were possible, than the shock to credit in Wall-street, and the violence done to all business respectability. The Export clearances should have been over five millions, in place of $3,752,000, and the Customs paid into the Treasury would have been four millions in place of $2,565,000. The Duties paid in the corresponding week of last year, when trade was less active, amounted to $3,460,000. But from Tuesday until Saturday, the Importers were almost compelled to bond a large portion of their Goods arriving on the English and Continental steamers, rather than pay the extravagant rates to which a vicious and reckless speculation had run up Gold.

The wreck in the Gold Room has not yet been measured, much less removed. The adjournment of the Room on Saturday morning, without attempting to do business, will probably be continued to-day, to await the adjustment of accounts at the Gold Exchange Bank. But strenuous efforts are making to restore business to rights, so that the Brokers can go on with their ordinary transactions, and if no new complications arise in the Gold Exchange Bank clearings, we may

know in the course of the day how many of the present suspensions are to turn out downright failures, and how far the GOULD-FISK clique, who brought about the disastrous consequences of Friday, are likely to protect or repudiate their Brokers.

Meanwhile we discover no occasion to have the panic or financial embarrassments and consequences growing out of the occurrence extend beyond their legitimate sphere. There is no danger to the Banks or to Commercial credits. There are already signs of restoration to confidence on the Stock Exchange, and there is no probability of a renewal of the excitement in Gold. We confess we were not able to appreciate the efforts made on Saturday to have the Government withdraw altogether its extra sale of Gold, since its extra purchases of Bonds could not have been paid for without two closely reducing the Currency balance in the New-York Treasury Office, already down to $3,653,000. The Secretary, however, met the wishes telegraphed to him through the Assistant Treasurer, to the extent of declining all offers for Gold under 132½, or beyond one-half the total advertised, and he directed the acceptance of $3,000,000 of Bonds as against this $2,000,000 of Gold. When the Gold now locked up in the clearings is all let loose the price will soon adjust itself to the extra supply thrown upon the market. The last September sale of Gold by the Treasury is only of $1,000,000 on Thursday next, and the last September purchase of Bonds is to be for $2,000,000 on Wednesday. The October operations of the Treasury in both Gold and Bonds will probably be on a basis not likely to disturb the Currency balances at Bank even for a single day.

The Gold Room was closed on Saturday in order to allow time for the settlement of balances growing out of the excitement and confusion of Friday. The Gold Exchange Bank (Clearing Department) was not prepared with its accounts, and it was evident that satisfactory adjustments could not be made without a call for revised reports from the different Brokers. The delay since noon on Friday was much complained of, and the comments of the Street on the want of promptness and clerical skill in the Bank were by no means complimentary. But in view of the almost fabulous total of *Five Hundred million of dollars* reported for clearance on Friday, and the complications growing out of the explosion of the speculation and its resulting failures, we doubt whether it was physically possible, under a system of clearing inherently defective, to make a speedy balance sheet. It should be borne in mind that the regular Bank Clearing-house is an association of responsible membership. Its clearances are dispatched in ten or fifteen minutes, at 10 o'clock in the morning, because every Bank in the Association is presumed to be good, and that by 1 o'clock the debtor Banks will have paid their balances, and by 2 o'clock the creditor Banks will have received their balances. In the event of failure among the former at or before the hour of settlement prescribed by rule, the general adjustment goes on as usual, and *then* the obligations of the defaulting bank are redistributed. The Gold Exchange Bank, on the contrary, acting as a common Clearing-house to all the Brokers and Bankers, dealing in Gold, assumes no such responsibility, and in a serious case like the present, the whole machinery is thrown into confusion, and it seems questionable now whether it would not have been the part of prudence in the Bank, after the explosion of Friday was known to have occurred, to have declined even an attempt at settlement. There is no blame on this score, however, as the extreme injustice of delay, and the peril to the credit of numerous prudent and blameless Brokers, could scarcely have been anticipated. After clearing about sixty accounts out of four hundred, late on Saturday afternoon, the business was adjourned over to this morning, and a Committee of Brokers, consisting of Messrs. EDWARDS, R. W. MARTIN, JR., MILLIKEN, GRAY and DUESENBERRY, appointed to confer with Mr. BENEDICT, the President of the Bank, in reference to its further progress.

The reported suspensions of payment by certain Brokers on Friday night are still in abeyance. The house of Messrs. WILLIAM HEATH & CO. were endeavoring to settle up their accounts, and with at least partial success. The firm of JAY GOULD, SMITH, MARTIN & CO. were reported to have made their clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank, and there is some talk of their resumption to-day, *excluding* the orders to buy Gold given by FISK, JR., in GOULD's presence, sanctioned by the latter, and underst ood to be for the common clique account. It is doubtful whether this separation of the affairs of FISK, JR. and GOULD will be recognized by the creditors of the clique, and litigation in the Courts, if not in the Stock Exchange, seems already probable.

The Tenth National Bank was a debtor at the Clearing-house on Saturday to the extent of $723,000. This sum was promptly paid in Greenbacks and Greenback Certificates, and in addition, we learn that other demands from depositors were met to the extent of over $300,000. These two sums constitute about nine-tenths of the whole obligations of the Bank other than for Circulation secured at Washington. The present officials of the Bank took the precaution on Friday to notify JAY GOULD's Broad-street firm that the Bank could not certify their checks and must decline their heavy deposits. The $200,000 noticed in our report of Friday night as in peril, was in the shape of overdrafts by other Brokers than SMITH, GOULD & Co., and $175,000 of the amount was secured on Saturday. With these explanations, which we give place to with pleasure, as well as from a sense of fairness, it affords us satisfaction to add that the high character and mercantile honor and promptness of Mr. DICKINSON, the President, were amply illustrated on Saturday in the trials upon the solvency of the Bank, which he overcame: and while he continues in charge, the dealers of the Bank have the best assurance that their confidence will *not* be abused.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 25, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

	Sept. 25, '69.	Sept. 18, '69.	Sept. 26, '68.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,502,907	$78,552,907
Local Capital	9,682,500	11,682,305	11,662,305
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,165,212	$85,165,212
Loans	271,273,544	263,441,828	266,496,024
Gold and Gold Notes	12,603,483	13,908,581	14,538,109
Other Legal Tenders	63,587,576	50,025,081	51,259,197
Deposits	262,066,134	245,220,709	186,396,130
Circulation	34,050,771	33,996,581	33,972,759
In Sub-Treasury	95,133,400	89,459,979	88,264,904

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Sept. 18, '69.	Sept. 25, '69.	Sept. 26, '68.
On deposit	$185,390,130	$180,290,793	$202,068,334
Circulation	33,972,759	33,996,581	34,050,771
	$219,362,889	$214,227,374	$236,119,105
25 ℘ cent would be	$54,840,722	$53,556,843	$59,029,776
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	65,797,306	62,908,682	76,191,089
Excess	$10,956,584	$10,436,829	$17,161,283
Rate for money	7 ℘ cent.	10 ℘ cent.	4 ℘ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,584,031, against the total entries of $4,908,501 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,752,261, against $2,899,066 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $1,073,654, against $104,468 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,565,454. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 15,867 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 7,678.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandize at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	July	$24,480,108
February	25,944,038	August	27,227,207
March	23,021,622	Sept. 4	5,822,077
April	21,536,364	Sept. 11	6,907,873
May	26,668,364	Sept. 18	6,995,862
June	24,186,108	Sept. 25	4,584,031
Total since Jan. 1			$237,062,145
Against same time 1868			189,006,988
Increase since Jan 1			$62,014,650

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	July	$19,062,268
February	10,824,812	August	18,624,219
March	12,588,896	Sept. 1	3,535,019
April	15,409,087	Sept. 8	4,393,783
May	16,076,606	Sept. 15	3,124,868
June	17,219,716	Sept. 22	3,783,361
Total since Jan. 1			$138,094,043
Against same time 1868			119,428,406
Increase since Jan. 1			$18,665,640
Gold, Sept. 25, 1869			123¾ ℘ cent.
Gold, Sept. 26, 1868			142 ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	July	$6,474,624
February	3,282,083	August	3,057,940
March	2,389,989	Sept. 4	336,183
April	1,767,801	Sept. 11	56,436
May	5,612,230	Sept. 18	313,119
June	2,835,581	Sept. 25	1,073,654
Total since Jan. 1			$36,732,882
Same time 1868			66,092,910
Decrease since Jan. 1			$29,360,028

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	$18,531,453
February	12,179,721	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,696,531
April	10,936,288	April	4,855,480
May	10,034,613	May	13,661,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,121,675
July	10,502,045	July	17,304,422
August	14,319,915	August	1,907,983
Sept. 4	2,281,391	Sept. 4	2,357,287
Sept. 11	2,890,000	Sept. 11	658,922
Sept. 18	3,120,000	Sept. 18	1,000
Sept. 25	2,565,454	Sept. 25	336,892
Total, 1869	$100,420,355	Total, 1869	$86,797,682
Total, 1868	90,520,719	Total, 1868	63,336,547

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Sept. 20, '69.	Sept. 27, '68.
American Gold Coin	135¼@162¼@121¾	142
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121¼@122	114
Consolidated 5-20s	119¼@118@119	108⅜
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	109⅞@108⅜@109¼	104⅝
New-York Central	205⅛@179@183¼	125⅞
Rock Island	110@107¼	101⅞
Lake Shore	97@90@93⅞	84⅞
Hudson River	188@185¼	141
Northwestern	75⅜@70@71¼	83⅛
Reading	95¼@92@94¼	94
Northwestern Preferred	86@82@83¼	89
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾@28¾	29
Pacific Mail	71⅞@78¼@72¼	110¾
St. Paul Preferred	83¼@80@81	93¾
St. Paul Common	73¾@68@70	92⅛
New Tennessee 6s	55½ 55	69¾
New North Carolina 6s	47½ @48	75¾
Old Virginia 6s	55 @55	53¾
Toledo and Wabash	73@72	61

Money was in sharp demand throughout Saturday. The Treasury sold $2,000,000 Gold and bought $3,000,000 United States 5-20s. The Banks on their weekly averages show a liquidation of $3,054,196 in Loans and $5,159,337 in Deposits. The Specie average is down $569,628, and the Greenbacks $1,234,116.

In the Public Funds there was a steady feeling. In the Railways, early in the day, an improved demand from Friday, though prices were irregular and left off as quoted below. The Foreign Exchanges advanced to 108 for 60 days on London, and 108⅛ for short sight.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¼	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	122	122
United States 5-20s of 1867	119	119
American Gold Coin	133	132½
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	55¼	55
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	86¼	86
North Carolina Bonds, new	46	46
New-York Central	182¾	183½
Reading Railway	94¼	94¼
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	107¼
Northwest Common	72½	71¾
Northwest Preferred	83½	83¾
Pacific Mail Company	73¼	72¼
St. Paul Preferred	81¾	81
St. Paul Common	71½	70
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	28¾
Hudson River	170	166¾
Lake Shore	92¼	90¾
Erie	35¼	35

The following bids were made for the Public Funds at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	120	5-20 coup., 1867	119
5-20 registered, 1862	120¼	5-20 coup., 1868	118¾
5-20 coup., 1862	122	10-40 registered	108
5-20 coup., 1864	120	10-40 coupon	109
5-20 coup., 1865	120	6s Currency	107⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	118¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Illinois coupon 6s, '79-'101		Connecticut 6s	98
Indiana 5 ℘ ct	98¾	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '73	97	Alabama 8s	90
Michigan, Middle '73	96¼	N. Y., reg., 20 Loan	104
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61	N. Y. 7s, C'l Loan, '70-'100	
Tenn. 6s, new bds	55	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '72-'100	
Georgia 7s, new bds	90½	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '73-'100¾	
S. Carolina 6s	52¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '74-'100¼	
N. Carolina, new bds	46¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '75-'100	
N. Carolina, spec. tax	49¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '77-'100	
S. Carolina, new bds	60¾	N. Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '78-'101	
Missouri 6s	86	N. Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '74-'100	
La. 6s, levee	82		

And the following for the Railway Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Del., Lack. & W. 2d	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Toledo & Wab. 2d	84¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	87	Gt. Western 1st, 1888	81
N. Y. Cen. Subs'n	87	Gt. Western 2d, 1893	81
Erie 1st Extended	98	Galena & Chic. Ext	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94½	Chicago & R. I. 1st	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	Chic., R. I. & Pac	93¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	85	Morris & Essex 1st	99¼
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	77	Clev. & Tol. S. F	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-'70	98½	N. J. Central 1st	96
Hud. R. 2d & F. 7s, '75-'102	96	N. J. Central 2d	100
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	92	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	73
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	90	Chic. & Alton 1st	99½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1870	120¾	Chic. & Alton Inc	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	92¾	Ohio & Miss 1st	92
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	100¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90
Consol'd 7 ℘ c. conv	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91
Han. & St. Jos. L. Gs	108	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	84
Lack. & Western Bs	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	98	Central Pacific Bs	92¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Irving	113
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	139
Merchants'	125	Market	124
Mechanics'	142	Nassau	106
America	143	Shoe and Leather	140
City	210	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	109¼	Continental	100¾
North River	95	Commonwealth	110
Tradesmen's	150	Importers' & Traders'	140
Butchers' & Drovers'	140	Park	170
National	118	Central National	110¼
Seventh Ward	113	Fourth National	105
State of New-York	112	Ninth National	114
Commerce	125	Tenth National	103
Ocean	91	Oriental	150
American Exchange	117	Gold Exchange	145
Bank of the Republic	121	Bank & Brok. Ass'n	105
Bank of N. America	109		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$88,873,580 62
Gold receipts	996,549 26
*Gold payments	1,571,642 41
Gold balance	80,658,899 00
Currency receipts	1,320,836 72
Currency payments	1,568,984 34
Currency balance	3,653,047 92
General balance	89,459,979 20
Included in gold receipts—Customs	508,000 00

*Included in gold payments, $1,406,000 canceled certificates sent to Washington.

The bids for the $4,000,000 Gold advertised by the Treasury to be sold at noon, under reservations, were very numerous—$9,337,500 in amount—but many of the bidders seemed to take the chances of great bargains from the Government, and made low figures, down to 125 ℘ cent. The Treasury accepted offers to the amount of $2,000,000 at from 132½ to 134½ ℘ cent., as follows:

GOLD AWARDS, SEPT. 25, 1869.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Reid, Leo & Content	$500,000	134½
Reid, Leo & Content	500,000	134
Reid, Leo & Content	500,000	133
Reid, Leo & Content	437,000	132½
C. Unger & Co	20,000	133
P. Daier & Co	20,000	133
Onativia & Co	10,000	132¾
Onativia & Co	15,000	132½
Total	$2,000,000	

At the same hour the offers to sell United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund were accepted to the extent of $3,000,000, as follows:

AWARDS OF UNITED STATES BONDS, SEPT. 25, 1869

W. H. Wittingham.		Fisk & Hatch.	
3,000 R., '65	116.17	992,800 N., '65	118.07
17,000 R., '67	116.17	50,000 C., '67	117.25
50,000 C., '65	117.82	D. B. Allen.	
C. P. Bailey.		30,000 R., '62	117.05
10,000 R., '65	118.94	H. Doubleday.	
10,000 R., '62	117.07	5,000 R., '67	117.65
10,000 R., '67	117.23	Miller & Walsh.	
10,000 R., '62	117.37	15,000 R., '65	117.90
10,000 R., '62	117.37	N. Doubleday.	
10,000 R., '62	117.82	5,000 R., '67	118.00
9,000 R., '62	118.07	White Manufacturing Company.	
Hatch, Foote & Co.		4,250 R., '62	117.55
10,000 R., '65	116.90	2,000 C., '62	117.20
3,500 C., '65	116.90	2,500 R., '64	117.50
700 C., '65	116.90	1,500 C., '63	117.50
4,300 C., '67	116.70	1,500 C., '63	117.38
W. H. Ballantyne.		4,000 R., '65	117.38
50,000 C., '65	117.38	1,300 C., '63	117.38
25,000 C., '65	117.42	9,750 R., '67	117.38
15,000 C., '67	117.42	1,500 C., '67	117.38
Coms & Stanton.		3,000 C., '63	117.38
10,000 R., '62	117.25	Eugene Kelly & Co.	
13,000 R., '62	117.49	40,000, '68	117.50
20,000 R., '65	117.90	60,000, '67	117 50
Smith, Randolph & Co.		J. R. Dick & Co.	
20,000 R., '67	117.80	500 R., '62	117.62
16,000 C., '65	117.80	5,000 R., '64	117.55
16,000 R., '65	117.80	60,000 R., '65	117.55
30,000 C., '67	118.00	W. F. Day, Rh.	
C. D. Mathews.		30,000 R., '64	117.91
5,000 C., '65	117.73	30,000 R., '62	117.92
2,000 R., '65	117.73	40,000 R., '62	118.02
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.		5,000 R., '65	118.04
10,000 R., '67	117.95	Trevor & Colgate.	
25,000 C., '67	117.95	200,000, '67	118.00
25,000 C., '67	118.00	Newton, Russell & Co.	
Jay Cooke & Co.		25,000, '67	118.05
867,800 R., '65	118.07	Leland, Brothers & Co.	
C. P. Bailey.		50,000, '65	116.80
10,000 R., '62	117.92		
Total	$3,000,000		

Divided as follows:

1862s	$223,050	1867s	$504,050
1864s	41,000	1868s	90,000
1865s	2,141,000		
Total			$3,000,000

The Mutual Bank, No. 750 Broadway, near Astor-place, organized under the State law, opens for business to-day with a capital of $200,000. The officers and directors, a list of whom will be found elsewhere in this paper, are well known to the community as successful business men.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. INDORSED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA. Entire issue only $194,000. For sale at 92½ and interest, by SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company are selling rapidly. The semi-annual interest will be paid Oct. 1, in gold coin, which makes a saving of one per cent. to those who purchase during the present month. See advertisement on the eighth page.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, Issued by the BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY. We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment. At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum. Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate. Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest. Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANK NOTES OF THE DENOMINATION of 20s and under bought and sold at a premium by the National Currency Bank, corner Broadway and Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	28	Tar, bbls	145
Cotton, bales	207	Resin, bbls	811
Copper, bbls	20	Petroleum, Refined, bbls	1,330
Eggs, bbls	543	Lard, pkgs	20
Flour, bbls	11,050	Butter, pkgs	1,110
Wheat, bushels	101,342	Cheese, pkgs	10,907
Corn, bushels	22,500	Starch, pkgs	50
Malt, bushels	11,000	Tallow, pkgs	48
Barley, bushels	1,000	Peanuts, bags	125
Oats, bushels	25,492	Starch, pkgs	500
Flaxseed, bushels	200	Tobacco, hhds	268
Beans, bushels	186	Tobacco, hhds & cases	62
Hemp, bales	7	Whisky, bbls	277
Hops, bales	124	Oil Cake, pkgs	318
Leather, sides	6,242	Wool, bales	100
Spirits Turpentine, rosins	30		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Erin*, for Liverpool—2,156 bales Cotton, 915 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bags Wheat, 28,400 bushels Wheat, 113 hhds. Tobacco, 77,500 lbs. Lard, 25 hhds. Tallow, 12,000 lbs. Bacon, 41 tierces Beef, 3 hhds. Heads, 8 cases Dye, 60,000 lbs. Cheese.

By the steamer *City of Boston*, for Liverpool—321,332 lbs. Bacon, 1,003,726 lbs. Cheese, in boxes Cheese, 309 bales Cotton, 9,155 lbs. Hams, 38 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 6 cases Trimmings, 27 bales Hops, 3 cases Dress Goods, 29 bbls. Pork, 50 tierces Beef, 24,227 lbs. Lard.

By the steamer *Indian*, for Glasgow—110 tierces Lard, 10,220 bbls. Rosin, 2,484 bbls. Flour, 12 casks Whalefoots, 20 boxes Flavine, 79 casks Oil, 500 bags Waste, 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 6,000 Staves, 36 cases Sewing Machines, 31,373 bushels Wheat, 25 hhds. Tallow.

By the brig *Bella Walters*, for Cork—24,789 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Paraguay*, for London—2 Pianos, 76 cases Sewing Machines, 784 lbs. Beeswax, 200 bales Palm Leaf, 16 bales Straw Braid, 146 bales Hemp, 50 boxes Minerals, 32 bags Rubber, 43,381 bushels Wheat, 72 hhds. Tobacco, 35 kegs Tobacco, 300 bales Hops, 20 bbls. Starch, 13 cases Drugs, 3 cases Sewing Machines, 3 cases Knitting Machines, 4 cases Burners, 75 cases Milk, 1 box Clocks, 1,000 boxes Cheese, 18 packages Machinery, 55 bales Cotton, 17 cases Hardware.

By the bark *Northern Queen*, for Rotterdam—245,407 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Odessa*, for Havre—175 cases preserved Lobsters, 259 bales Cotton, 2,166 pieces Oak Planks, 16 bbls. Sweeps, 32 hhds. Tobacco, 12,000 Staves, 49 bbls. Jeweler's Ashes, 50 hhds. Bark, 155 logs Black Walnut, 226 gallons Whale Oil, 2,273 bags Hoops, 130 logs Hickory.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—7,403 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, 99 bales Tobacco, 50 hhds. Quercitron, 250 bales Cloves, 151 bbls. Pork, 443,871 pounds Cheese, 49 pkgs. Drugs, 427 bbls. Rosin, 20 cases Hammocks, 1,000 Oils, 223 bales Cotton.

By the brig *Cora*, for Bilboa—64,104 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Has been inactive at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $7@$8 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 378 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been dull but quoted steady. Sales, 644 bags Rio, ex *Merrimac*, on private terms. We quote: Java, 22c.@22¾c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Rio, 14c.@21¾c. In bond: Native Ceylon, 17¾c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Sinegapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manilla, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—A very slow movement has been noted in this line, the market closing heavily. Sales 1,004 bales, of which 103 bales were to arrive, including 743 bales to spinners, 161 bales to shippers, and 100 bales to speculators. Of the week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA write thus: "Our market for the week has been moderately active, and prices have declined 1¾c. ℘ lb., closing quiet at quotations. The great fluctuations in gold, and the low rates that have ruled for Exchange, demoralized the market and prevented any large demand for Cotton from exporters. The supply of Cotton on the spot has been very small, and the arrivals for next week have been largely sold. The total sales for the week have been 11,944 bales, including 5,290 bales to spinners, 1,503 bales to speculators, 5,051 bales to exporters, and 100 bales in transit. The sales for future delivery, on basis Low Middling, have been for September, 300 bales at 28c.; for October, 3,600 bales at 28¾@27¾c.; for November, 1,000 bales at 25¼c.@26c., and 300 bales, free on board at Savannah, on private terms; for December, 1,850 bales at 26c., and 100 bales, free on board at New-Orleans at 26c.; for January, 500 bales at 26c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 2,475 bales; to Bremen, 480 bales; to Hamburg, 100 bales; to Havre, 1,057 bales. Total, 4,112 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 3,112 bales; to the Continent, 1,867 bales. Total, 4,979 bales. The crop accounts continue good."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	26¾	26	26¼	26½
Good Ordinary	28¼	27	27¾	27½
Low Middling	28¾	28¼	28⅜	29
Middling	29	29¼	29¼	29¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts this week	13,896
Receipts last week	7,851
Receipts preceding week	5,619
Receipts since Sept. 1	25,714
Receipts since Jan. 1	281,339
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	638,586
Export clearances since our last	3,702
Exports since Sept. 1	11,442
Exports since Jan. 1	197,241
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Stock here	2,100

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for, for home use and shipment, at a shade easier prices: Sales have been reported, since our last, of 12,350 bbls. in lots, including poor to fair Extra State at $5 85@$6 10; part of which was for export; fair to good Extra State at $6 15@$6 45; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 45@$6 90; and poor to good shipping brands of Round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,850 bbls. Extra Western, for export, at $5 40@$6 50; and about 2,750 bbls. choice Extra State and Western, taken by the Eastern trade, mainly at about $6 90@$7 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 85@$6 10
Extra State	6 15@ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 10@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 10@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 35@ 9 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 10@10 00

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. in lots, at $6 10@$6 90 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $7 10@$10 50 for fair Ordinary to very Choice Extra. ℘ bbl. California Flour has been very slow of sale at $6 50@$6 25 for Extra, ℘ 196 lbs.; sales of 250 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in slack demand at $4 25@$6 25 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Cornmeal is dull to-day at $2 25@$3 75 for Western, $5 25@$6 50 for Jersey, and $6 25@$6 35 for Baltimore and Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 165 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been less inquiry for Wheat, though prices have been quoted lower. Shippers have been buying very moderately. Some milling demand has been noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 25,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 66, chiefly at $1 55 for Common; Red and Amber do., unsound to choice, at $1 41@$1 83, chiefly prime Amber at $1 60@$1 51; No. 1 Spring, (a small lot,) $1 53; No. 2 Spring, soft, at $1 46; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 43@$1 50, and White California at $1 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 97½c.@$1 08¾ for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 12 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing with $1 10 as the best bid for sound; $1 12@$1 14 for White, and $1 14@$1 15 for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. A limited business has been reported in Rye at from $1 16@$1 20 for Western and State, ℘ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been offered more freely, and have been in less request, at reduced prices. Sales 73,000 bushels at 62½c.@65c. for inferior Black to prime White, closing at 62½c.@63c. for Mixed Western, under free offerings on speculative account. The export clearances were 4,391 bags and 28,471 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,484 bbls. Flour and 31,373 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 43,819 bushels Wheat for London; 24,739 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; 2,250 bushels Wheat and 7,403 bushels Rye for Bremen. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 23 loads of Lumber, 4 each of Wheat and Corn, 3 each of Staves and Oats, and 1 each of Flour and Coal.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Sept. 24, 1869:

Lumber—Isaac Gilbert, Boonville; L. O. Boardman, Boonville; Charles Parks, Boonville; P. Mannor, Boonville; Mechanic, Boonville; Matt Roe, Oswego; J. T. Pratt, Oswego; Captain Trowbridge, Oswego; M. Trafford, Oswego; C. S. Williamson, Oswego; E. B

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE. Characters by Mlle. Rhan, Messrs. Testé, Girrebeuck and others.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists, Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Messrs. Ritter, Prume and Habiemann.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
PATRIE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Miss Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, Messrs. Campbell, Castle and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th av.
LEAH. Leading character by Miss Kate Bateman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PROGRESS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Louisa Moore and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mrs. G. C. Howard and Miss Vernon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. Leading characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
SONGS, BALLET, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE KING'S MUSKETEERS. Evening—WIP WAN WINKLE.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE BLIND GIRL OF PARIS and LEAH.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Gaulois'* statement that the annexation of Baden by Prussia would be considered a cause of war by France is denied by the *Constitutionnel*.

The Spanish Government, it is said, intends to force the Bishops to take the oath to the new Constitution.

Intelligence has been received in Madrid of the assassination of the President of the Republican Club of Tarragona. Republican meetings are becoming general in Spain, and at Saragossa Señor CASTELAR is reported to have addressed a meeting of 20,000 people, advocating death rather than monarchy.

A Madrid dispatch, dated yesterday, says that a slight revolt had occurred at Barcelona, caused by some volunteers, who protested against the arrest of General PIERRAD. It was suppressed by the troops, who arrested seventy of the volunteers, among them two Deputies to the Cortes.

A London telegram says Mr. LORILLARD, of the yatch *Meteor*, has issued a challenge for an ocean race, to take place this Autumn, or in the Spring. Stakes to be $4,000.

NAPOLEON and the Empress, yesterday, attended the races on the Bois de Boulogne. The Empress will again start for the East, it is said, on the 30th inst.

CUBA.

By the Cuban Cable we learn that the opinion of the Cuban Press is that the majority of the Cubans are loyal, and the desire of the New-York Junta to enlist American fillibusters —as recruits among the natives cannot be had—is cited as a proof. The Spanish on the island think the Washington authorities have no right to interfere in Cuban matters, as insurrections never admit of mediation.

The London *Times* of Saturday, in a leader on Cuban affairs, says that there are in the United States two parties, one favoring non-intervention, and the other approving the course of Minister SICKLES, while the President vibrates between the two; but that although there are two parties, there can be only one opinion as to the blunder committed by the American Minister. Spain, it continues, must consider whether she has right on her side in this Cuban struggle, as however desirous Europe might be to lend assistance, this must be the first consideration, and the American assertions that the war is not humanely carried on must be refuted before she can ask for aid in suppressing the rebellion. The article concludes that "The sympathy of the world will be with Spain in proportion as her treatment of the colonists is just and merciful."

It is reported in Havana that General JORDAN has offered in a letter to Captain-General DE RODAS to surrender his command for a certain sum of money, and that his offer was refused.

The officers of the Spanish volunteers, in an interview on Saturday with Captain-General DE RODAS, stated that they and their men insisted on taking the field, and were answered that their services were not needed.

Minister SICKLES and SILVALA, the Spanish Minister of State, had a long interview Saturday in Madrid.

GENERAL.

Dr. C. F. HALL, the Arctic explorer, arrived at New-Bedford, Mass., yesterday in the ship *Ansel Gibbs*, from Repulse Bay, Greenland. He brings with him two Esquimaux and their daughters, and many interesting relics of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition, having made important discoveries during his five years' sojourn in the Arctic regions. Dr. HALL will soon make a report of his explorations to his friend, Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, which will be given to the public through the Press.

At Bellevue, Eaton County, Michigan, on Tuesday last, a negro at work in a field, without any provocation shot and killed a nine-year-old son of his employer, Captain FITZGERALD. The murderer escaped, but was tracked to a dense swamp. Vigorous efforts are being made for his capture.

A farmer and his wife, named COX, near Kingsville, Mo., were found in their house Thursday, murdered and their bodies terribly mutilated with an ax. The affair is a mystery, and there is no clue to the murderers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the sale of one million each day, on Tuesday and Friday, every week to Nov. 1, and the purchase of two millions in bonds on Wednesday of each week during the same period. These purchases are independent of the "sinking fund" purchases.

The amount of money taken by YATES, the absconding teller of the Hamilton (Canada) Bank, who was arrested at Niagara Falls, was $5,000. The money was all recovered.

A defalcation of $35,000 in the National Exchange Bank of Rochester, N. Y., has been discovered and the cashier is reported to have been arrested.

The letter of General REYNOLDS to the President, in reference to the political situation in Texas, is to-day published in full.

JOHN BOWEN, the man who confessed having displaced a rail, thereby causing the terrible railroad disaster at Carr's Rock, by which twenty-seven lives were lost, was on Saturday sentenced at Milford, Penn., to fifteen years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000.

Northern advices to Aug. 5 have been received at San Francisco, which state that the ice in Behring's Sea has been heavy during the present season, and the copper of many of the vessels in the whaling fleet badly damaged. The Western Union Telegraph buildings, at Plover Bay, have been plundered and destroyed by the natives.

J. K. PORTER, who was Captain of a steamship running between San Francisco and Mexico, died at sea Sept. 16. He was Executive Officer of the Confederate privateer *Shenandoah* at the time the Pacific whaling fleet was destroyed.

A fire in North Adams, Mass., on Saturday, destroyed WITT & ALFORD'S planing mill. Loss $30,000; insurance $6,000.

Rev. Dr. STORRS preached a sermon on "The Lessons of the Gold Excitement" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening.

The suit in the alleged $600,000 defalcation of General STEADMAN, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue in New-Orleans, is declared by his friends to be not for the purpose of a criminal prosecution, but to enable the Government to post its books. The losses occurred by fires in bonded warehouses during the administration of his predecessor, and being transferred to General STEADMAN'S account, they stand against him until determined judicially, or canceled by act of Congress.

The Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, defeated the Eagles, of San Francisco, in a game of base ball in that city on Saturday, by a score of 35 to 4. There was much interest felt in the game.

Eight of the nine soldiers under arrest for being engaged in the Yerger conspiracy were, on Friday, removed to the State Penitentiary. The other prisoner is sick in camp. No further arrests have been made. There is good reason to believe, it is said, that New-York parties were interested in the attempted escape.

Among the passengers by the steamer *City of Paris*, from Liverpool, which arrived here yesterday, were Messrs. F. C. LYMAN, A. BURNHAM, G. BASS, S. W. RICE and G. FISH, of the Harvard crew.

There was a rush on the San Francisco banks Friday for gold, in consequence of the New-York excitement, but they refused to sell at any price.

Mr. R. H. DAVIS, a miller of Lemonwier, Wis., was brutally murdered on Wednesday. He had been to Manston and drawn $200 from the bank, and was returning home, when he was set upon by some one unknown, knocked senseless and robbed. His body was then placed upon the track of the St. Paul Railroad and a passing train cut off his legs. He was still alive when discovered by the next train, but died soon after unconscious. Juneau County offers $500 reward for the arrest of the murderer or murderers.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night, between Newark and Palmyra, on the New-York Central Railroad, to throw the Rochester accommodation train from Albany off the track, by placing ties between the timbers of a bridge and across the track.

LOCAL.

WM. P. O'BRIEN, of No. 6 Pearl-street, was found in a Third-avenue car yesterday, dangerously wounded in the abdomen. He is now at Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition, and refuses to tell who his assailant was, proposing to "fix" him in due time. Two men are under arrest on suspicion.

The subscriptions of the Metropolitan Fire Department for the Avondale sufferers amount to $1,015 25.

A Prospect Park watchman named HUGH MCGLOIN was stabbed at Catharine Ferry, by an unknown man, on Saturday night. The wound is a severe one.

Mr. SOLOMON MAHLER, a Wall-street broker, committed suicide at his residence, No. 13 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, while laboring under temporary insanity, induced by the excitement attending the gold market the day previous.

WM. SHANNON was stabbed by JEREMIAH DONOVAN, at No. 245 Cherry-street, yesterday morning. SHANNON is in a critical condition.

The Gold Excitement.

The troubles around the Gold Room and to Wall-street, resulting from the explosion of a wicked conspiracy on Friday, are not yet over, perhaps, but so far as the outside public are concerned the measure of the mischief, it is hoped, has been taken.

In the confusion and distrust of Friday, a few of the certified checks of the Tenth National Bank were thrown out by one or more of the associated banks in the Clearing-house, which gave rise to a rumor that the bank was in trouble. And the fact that a controlling interest in the bank had recently been purchased by the notorious Erie Ring—the architects of the present wide-spread ruin—gave more importance to this rumor than it deserved, and caused a run upon the Bank on Saturday, which was promptly met as explained in our Money column. It transpires that the Gould-Fisk control of the Bank is not to be consummated until January, although JAY GOULD is already a director. We give these particulars by way of removing all apprehension of anything like serious Bank troubles. The whole of the deposits in the Bank referred to were only $1,100,000, of which a million of dollars were paid out on Saturday.

While there is no probability that the mischiefs of the gold *corner* will extend to other and more important financial interests, the individual losses and embarrassments among the brokers are proving of too serious a nature to have the events of Friday soon forgotten, or the authors of the disaster acquitted without a further accounting to their victims. And in whatever other shape this may come, we dare say it will not be quietly tolerated in the insulting form of a repudiation of their own orders to and recognition at the time of the purchases by their brokers.

HENRY PLACIDE, one of the greatest favorites of the American stage, of whom more good has been said and writ and less evil than of any man, perhaps, in America, is now an invalid, living in great seclusion at his pleasant retreat at Babylon, on Long Island. On the 8th of this month he was 70 years of age. We cannot hope to see him ever again on the stage, of which he was at once an ornament and a support. It is, therefore, pleasant to us, and we trust it will prove equally so to our readers, to recall some of the curious and startling vicissitudes of a life to which thousands owe some of the sweetest pleasures of their lives. To this end we lay before them what amounts almost to an autobiography of Mr. PLACIDE, for it was prepared for us from notes made at his bedside and with his approval, by one of our favorite humorists, to Mr. F. E. COZZENS, who has undertaken, in obliging us, to do justice to the fame of an eminent artist in danger of being too soon forgotten, and to gratify the public with a memorial of general and permanent interest.

There is no kind of fame much more transient than that of an actor. His excellence is only fully realized by his audiences, and the impression can never be fully transferred to print or canvas. It is therefore the duty of the Press, in its imperfect way, to do what it can to indemnify our popular favorites while living, for the transitory verdure of their professional laurels. In that sense we trust the recital of Mr. COZZENS may prove an acceptable expression of the public interest in the health and fame of an old and suffering favorite.

Senator Sumner and Cuba.

Mr. Senator SUMNER thinks the Cubans are in no sense entitled to be treated as belligerents, and that in reference to Spain "the true rule for us is non-intervention, except in the way of good offices." We are not prepared to contest the soundness of this conclusion, which like every deliberate expression of that statesman is entitled to great respect. Assuming his view to be correct, it would have been a source of great satisfaction to the many thousands who perused his speech yesterday if he had helped them over some of the difficulties which beset the path of non-intervention which he indicates.

It is true that Cuba has no Government nor territory occupied by her armies. And yet it is not disputed that the entire creole population is more unanimous in its hostility to the Madrid Government than the population of the United States is at this moment in their loyalty to the Government at Washington.

Again, Cuba has precisely the same grounds for revolting against Spain that some of the other American colonies, Massachusetts Bay being one of them, had for revolting against England—taxation without representation. Now does Mr. SUMNER think France transgressed the line of duty in acknowledging the independence of the American colonies at a time when they were far less unanimous for emancipation from the European thrall than the people of Cuba are now? Again, the Cubans have had reason to expect before this either their independence or representation in the Government. In resenting its refusal to them, they but follow in the line traced out for them by the leading statesmen of Spain. In a memoir written by General JOSE DE LA CONCHA, on the political condition and Government of the Island of Cuba, in 1851, he wrote:

"If the Government did not count upon strong conservative elements among the population; *if it were bound to consider the latter entirely hostile and ready to revolt at the first favorable moment, far would it be from me to recommend the least effort to uphold Spanish rule there.* On the contrary, I would only raise my voice to advise the Government to give its attention at once to procure some settlement which, saving the national honor, would avoid the immense sacrifices and the sad consequences of a state of things wherein the support of the Spanish flag would depend exclusively on the material force of arms."

No one pretends that the state of things has not arrived when the recommendation General CONCHA promised should be made; and it is notorious that offers of mediation have been made by the United States to Spain by which a settlement of her difficulties with the colonies could have been effected with a due regard for the national honor. To these offers Spain says: "Let the Cubans lay down their arms, and then we will discuss your proposals for a settlement, not before."

Such are Spain's notions of the requirements of national honor.

But there is higher authority for the hopes which Cuba has been encouraged to entertain, and which she is now trying to realize by arms.

The present Regent, SERRANO, only two short years ago, in a report to his Government about Cuba, of which he was Governor-General, wrote as follows:

"It seems to me that I understand well the actual tendencies of the Cubans; I endeavored to gain their friendship and to listen with impartiality to their complaints and aspirations. I cannot but say to the Government of her Majesty, influenced by the loyalty of my character and the most sincere conviction, *that the grievances of the Cubans are just, that their aspirations are lawful, that there is no reason why, Spaniards like ourselves, they should not have a free Press, nor a proper representation in Government, and all those constitutional guaranties* to which the Spaniards of the Peninsula have a right; that there is no reason why a military and absolute Government, from the highest to the lowest grades in the scale, should be the only *régime* for the Antilles; and that the moment has now precisely arrived, let not the Government forget it, to take advantage of the internal and external circumstances which favor political reform, urgently demanded by the Spaniards of the Antilles, and which it is just and prudent to grant without delay."

Further on in the same document the Regent says:

"In the present state of civilization, *we cannot conceive any country resigning itself to be governed by an absolute power*, and still less can we conceive that any province should resign itself to be arbitrarily and absolutely governed by the representation of her sister provinces, for here there is not only the want of guarantees and securities that exist under an absolute *régime*, but the humiliation of being placed under people of the same country."

The man who only two years ago, wrote this brief but pregnant statement of all-sufficient reasons for the Cubans declaring themselves free and independent, is the present Chief Magistrate of Spain.

Now, assuming what the highest political authority in Spain concedes, that the Cubans had a right to revolt; that they are practically unanimous; and that Spain has not of herself the requisite force to reduce them to submission, the question which it would have been highly satisfactory to us and the public to have had treated by Mr. SUMNER, if he felt at liberty to treat this subject at all is, what is our duty as Americans? What is the duty of the Government at Washington in view of the various considerations we have presented. Shall they say to the Cubans, "We are sorry for you, but these gunboats are sold at a good price, and we can't interfere with the business of our ship-builders. Your cause is just, but you are too weak to hold out against Spain. You had better give up the contest and make the best terms you can with your oppressors. True a foreign State helped us to our independence, but we have a claim for a few millions from England that some people pretend will be compromised if we treat you as a neutral Power."

Or, taking counsel of our neighborly sympathies, shall we say to Spain: "The Cubans are denied the rights which belong to all men, of being represented in the Government which taxes their property; they are practically unanimous in resisting this oppression; they have shown sufficient force as belligerents to drive you to our ports for vessels and arms with which to crush them; they form no integral part of the main body of your Empire, but are separated from it by a thousand leagues of ocean; we will help you by our mediation to effect an honorable arrangement with them, but you cannot have belligerent privileges in our ports which are not equally enjoyed by your disaffected colonists."

These are the issues upon which the public would have been glad to hear Senator SUMNER; they are the issues upon which the Government at Washington will be glad to have light. They are practical issues, about which there is a great deal of deep and anxious feeling, of conscientious doubt in this country. In their final decision we shall mark an important epoch in the history of the Republic.

A Week's Exploits with the Pistol and the Knife.

The worthy citizens who consider they perform a heroic act in shooting or stabbing a fellow-creature unawares must be proud of their record this week. We have taken the trouble to make a short calendar of their achievements, and if a glance at it does not suggest the necessity of an addition to the Police force, and a severe administration of justice, all the arguments in the world would be thrown away.

To begin with Sunday morning. It fell out that a party of men were fighting near Fourth-street, in Broadway. A young man named GUEST stepped aside to look on at the fray. But the belligerents wanted a *private* fight, and therefore one of them went up and stabbed the unwelcome GUEST with a pocket-knife. This was his share of the entertainment, and he departed, as the reporters powerfully describe it, "weltering in his gore."

On the same evening a man named GILCHRIST went into an eating-house and began scolding the landlady. He is under the impression that the woman retorted by shooting him in the leg. On the other hand, the husband will have it that it was *he* who shot GILCHRIST. It is all one to GILCHRIST, for he went away with the bullet in his leg, and will not patronize that eating-house again for some time.

As Officer GALLAGHER was patrolling his beat in Hudson City, on this eventful Sunday, a man sprang out from a doorway and dealt him a heavy blow in the face. He followed this up by an attempt to choke the officer. We read in the report, "This is the third assault which has been made upon Officer GALLAGHER, who appears to be an efficient officer." In these days it scarcely answers for any officer to get the reputation of being attentive to his duties. Perhaps the matter could be compromised by pensioning off this troublesome GALLAGHER?

At about the same hour the following little incident occurred in Jersey City: Three negroes were wrangling and fighting, when a white man, who lived near, took the liberty of suggesting that their conduct was not strictly conformable with the tradition of the Sabbath. Upon this hint one of the negroes "stabbed him in the small of the back." The knife entered the man's liver, and the wound was thought by the surgeon to be mortal. Two or three "clubbing" engagements also took place that evening, but these we shall pass over as too trivial for notice.

This was a good proportion for one day. We now come to Monday, Scene, Pavonia-avenue, New-Jersey. Two men enter a drinking saloon kept by a man named GIRTY. The latter liked his customers so little that—we only follow the report—he seized a "huge club" and belabored them sorely. This turned out to be a fight worthy of a Homeric strain. But the reporter summoned up his powers and did very fair justice to it. Customer No. 1 was carried out in a fainting state. What happened to Customer No. 2 was this: "His nose was pounded almost to a jelly by a stroke of the club, his head was slightly fractured, and two deep gashes were inflicted on the top of the skull, causing fatal injuries to the unfortunate man."

In the evening a man was fatally stabbed in Forty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue. A negress in Baxter-street stabbed another woman in the forehead. PATRICK CONNERS was set upon by some men unknown in East Fortieth-street, and beaten and stabbed. In the Sixth Ward a man named MCGUIRE "had an altercation and received three severe scalp wounds." A man living in a tenement-house in Frankfort-street returned home drunk. He stopped before the door of a fellow-tenant named MCBRIDE and commenced making a loud noise. It appears that it had been his custom thus to refresh MCBRIDE'S midnight slumbers. On this occasion MCBRIDE did not enter into the spirit of the joke. He sallied forth with a pistol and shot his tormentor through the head, thus putting a stop to his nightly serenades.

The remainder of the week was not so busy, and we may bring the record to a close with an adventure which happened only on Saturday, in Brooklyn. Four or five men attempted to assault a woman. An officer heard her screams, and hastened to her assistance. He gave chase to the men, and one of them turned round and fired a revolver at him. The shot missed, but the officer took a truer aim. He fired six shots and wounded three men. Thus ended a very lively affair.

We abridge the catalogue only on account of the space it would otherwise occupy. The material before us is ample for a volume on the subject. The question to which our brief retrospect gives rise is, Are the Police doing their duty, and if so, ought they not to be strengthened, either by an addition to their numbers, or by severe sentences on criminals whom they apprehend, or by both measures combined?

After the Battle—The Moral.

The combatants over the price of gold in Wall-street have now had two days of rest and freedom from uproar, and will to-day be under better conditions than they have enjoyed for some time. Though there was no session of the Gold Board on Saturday, they were kept in a state of suspense and anxiety, by the impossibility of obtaining a settlement of their accounts; but even this was peace and serenity, compared with the frantic excitement of the previous days. Yesterday gave them full opportunity for reflection, and for a change of the current of thought. We trust that both bears and bulls (especially the bulls) took part in the ceremonies and services of the Church. We hope that when they engaged in divine worship, sang the songs of Zion, joined in the prayers, or listened to sermons, they became conscious of the existence of moral ideas, which, though often lost sight of in the hurly-burly of life and the madness of money-making, have yet the most intimate relation to human happiness and the welfare of every individual. Even those of them who were not devout enough to go to church must have felt themselves benefited by the opportunity of repose which was furnished by the mere occurrence of Sunday. The weather during the day was cooler than it had been during the sensational days that preceded it; and the rain which poured from the heavens had in itself a tendency to freshen the mind and turn the ideas into new and natural channels. To-day, therefore, we expect to see the prevalence of a better and more subdued feeling than that which dominated the financial world throughout the last week. Those who lost money will, we hope, regain their self-possession, while those who lost honor will, we trust, be eager to do something to retrieve it. All, we should think, have received a memorable lesson from the old text which sets forth the vanity of riches, and all must know by this time that it is possible to pay too much, even for gold. All will therefore be able, with renewed consciences, to put a juster estimate on the value of things, and all (could we but think so!) will be ready to acknowledge that manhood and character are the real basis of value.

To the thinking man, it was a painful as well as an exciting spectacle that was displayed in the Gold Room last week. To see one's fellows willing to undergo such suffering and make such sacrifices, for the chance of sudden fortune,—to see them throw away their senses, and in many cases their self-respect and their principle, and then give themselves up to frenzy and madness, howling and despair, was something so tragical—though fortunately it had also elements of the grotesque and comical—that every disinterested observer must have had his feelings deeply touched. The reporters of the different newspapers have worn out their descriptive powers, as well as their supply of adjectives, in their attempts to convey an idea of the scenes witnessed during the successive days, but, after reading them all, we have found that, while all have failed in their efforts to overstate the actual facts, they have wholly ignored some of the features which would most deeply impress the reflective mind. On the whole, however, it is probably as well that none of them made any attempt to penetrate below the surface. While not trying to do so in this place, it may be worth while to say that the moral wrecks of last week furnish a warning far more awful than the financial ruin which overtook thousands.

Macaulay's New-Zealander.

MACAULAY'S famous New-Zealander has lately been the subject of some interesting discussion. The historian, it will be remembered, thrice uses this prospective figure; once in his review of RANKE'S *History of the Popes*, again in his review of MITFORD'S *Greece*, and a third time in his review of MILL'S *Essay on Government*. Now, in some late literary work, probably either CRABB ROBINSON'S *Diary*, or FORSTER'S *Life of Landon*, some remarks appeared concerning Mrs. BARBAULD, incident to which a quotation was introduced from a poem of hers, now seldom heard of, called *Eighteen Hundred and Eleven*. In this poem a traveler from the antipodes is mentioned, who is supposed to stand on a broken arch of Blackfriars Bridge and contemplate the ruins of St. Paul's. Our impression is that the quoter made no allusion to the parallelisms in MACAULAY, and, so far as we have seen, the writers in England who are now commenting on the matter make no allusion to the quotation by which their discussion was probably suggested. They have, however, discovered several other instances before MACAULAY of the use of the same idea, some of which they may have seen in BARTLETT'S *Familiar Quotations*, or HAIN FRISWELL'S plagiary of it, but some of which are perhaps new. Of the former class are the parallels in the writings of VOLNEY, SHELLEY, KIRKE WHITE and WALPOLE. We should set down as of the latter, or fresh discoveries, the analogies in GIBBON, ALISON, LOCKHART, and, though last not least, the prophet Ezekiel, chapters twenty-six and forty-seven.

MACAULAY'S precise words in the review of MITFORD'S *Greece* are: "She (the Roman Catholic Church) may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New-Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand upon a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's." MACAULAY'S repetition of the idea—that which is said to have previously occurred in the *Ruins of Empires* and in the *Dedication to Peter Bell*—runs thus: "When travelers from distant regions shall in vain labor to decipher on some mouldering pedestal the name of our proudest chief; shall hear savage hymns chanted to some misshapen idol over the ruined dome of our proudest temple," &c.

The passage in the review of MILL is as follows: "It is possible that in two or three hundred years a few lean and half-naked fishermen may divide with owls and foxes the ruins of the greatest European cities? May wash their nets amidst the relics of her gigantic docks, and build their huts out of the capitals of her stately cathedrals?"

WALPOLE'S allusion, in a letter to MASON in 1774, is concluded thus: "For my part I take Europe to be worn out. When VOLTAIRE dies we may say 'Good night!' * * * The next Augustan age will dawn on the other side of the Atlantic. There will perhaps be a Thucydides at Boston, a Xenophon at New-York, and in time a Virgil at Mexico, and a Newton at Peru. At last some curious traveler from Lima will visit England and give a description of the ruins of St. Paul's, like the editions of Balbec and Palmyra."

The allusion of LADY MORGAN occurs, we believe, in the second edition of *Florence Macarthy*, published in 1819. The hero is said to apostrophize the old Parliament-house of Dublin, now used as a bank, in words that convey the same idea as MACAULAY'S. A correspondent of the same journal says that it was also employed by one "Comic NED LYSAGHT," author of *Donnybrook Fair*, &c., in a poem or song, written years before Lady MORGAN appeared as an author. KIRKE WHITE'S lines are as follows:

Where now is Britain? . . . . .
O'er her marts,
Her crowded ports, broods Silence; and the cry
Of the low curlew, and the pensive dash
Of distant billows, breaks alone the void.
Even as the savage sits upon the stone
That marks where stood her capitol, and bears
The bitterns booming in the weeds, he shrinks
From the dismaying solitude. Her bards
Sing in a language that hath perish'd;
And their wild harps suspended o'er their graves,
Sigh to the desert with a dying strain.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

The death of Lady PALMERSTON, known here some time back by telegraph, is noticed at length by the latest London journals. Many of the articles, by a curious choice of negative description, dwell at length upon what the deceased lady was not. She was not a Princess POZZO DI BORGO, and still less a Mme. RECAMIER, says one journal; and not a Lady HOLLAND, says another, and so on. The inference would seem to be, on the whole, that Lady PALMERSTON'S was not a positive or strongly-colored character. We know, however, that she was, in a high sense, her husband's helpmate. She never forgot or neglected people; she made social tactics subserve political ends; her nature was ever gracious and kindly, and her charities were many and bounteous. The grief that follows her loss has not been confined to her own circle, although it is said the recipients of her generosity alone knew its extent since her benevolence characteristically avoided the light.

Professor FABER'S speaking machine is to be exhibited at Hamburg during the International Horticultural Exhibition. It is said to articulate various words, and even to answer questions by simple sentences, with wonderful distinctness. This is not the first invention of the kind that has been exhibited. WOLFGANG VON KEMPELEN, the inventor of a chess automaton, who was born at Presburg in 1734, and died at Vienna in 1804, constructed a machine of the kind, and wrote on the subject. The machine about to be exhibited at Hamburg is, however, reputed to be more perfect than any previous invention of the kind.

A club has been formed in England called the "Carlyle and Emerson Association," whose chief object is declared to be that of popularizing the writings and teachings of these authors, which the promoters regard as "eminently calculated to imbue the youth of the rising generation with such high and worthy aspirations as shall render progress possible hereafter." The Association advertises for representatives in Cornwall, Devon, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, and other counties supposed to be backward in the study of Hero worship, and the philosophy of "Representative men."

Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, who wrote a poem called "The Season," has felt called upon to publish a vindication of Lord BYRON; Mr. WILLIAM HOWITT and about a dozen others are writing letters on the same subject to the London newspapers, and Mr. JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, of Piccadilly, has collected and is going to publish in a volume everything on the topic that everybody of note has put forth.

A literary undertaking of immense extent is projected by a society of savans in Paris, having for its object the reproduction of all the master-pieces of literature which have appeared in ancient and modern times among the various nations of the world. The title of the work is the *Bibliothèque Internationale Universelle*, and it is to consist of two hundred volumes in large octavo, to be issued at the rate of two volumes each month, at an unprecedentedly low price to subscribers. The works reprinted are to be in the best French translations, and are to appear on a prescribed plan, in order to show how primitive ideas have been developed in organized forms, and how these have undergone transformations and produced reactions upon spheres beyond their own. The French Government has recognized the importance of the work, and has approved its publication, and men of the highest standing in science, literature and art have promised their coöperation.

A correspondent of an English journal gives a dismal account of the appearance of Mr. GLADSTONE, who has been striving to build up his health at the sea shore. This writer says that the three weeks of absolute repose and sea air have apparently done nothing toward improving his health, and that he looks "infinitely more careworn," and seems to possess "even less constitutional vigor, than he presented a few days before the close of the session." The correspondent says he has seen Mr. GLADSTONE seven times since his return to London, and that "the sunken eyes, the pale face, the nervous glance, the shambling gait, the stooped shoulders, the quick, shirking movement, all betoken a nervous system in a high state of tension, and a physical frame in a condition of lamentable exhaustion." England can ill afford to lose the services of Mr. GLADSTONE; and we trust that this picture, though sketched by a frendly hand, is overdrawn.

A lesson for the sedentary and for lazy young men is taught by the feat just now performed in England by the veteran pedestrian, MOUNTJOY. He is over 60 years of age, and yet he undertook to travel 150 miles by foot in three days. He started from the Belle-Vue Hotel, Clapham-common. On the first day he traversed 50 miles in 13 hours and 40 minutes; on the second he occupied 14 hours in the 50 miles' journey; and on the third he finished the 150 miles, and performed 50 miles in 13 hours, and at 7 o'clock he came to the winning goal and accomplished his feat. A large number of spectators were present.

An authority who is, or thinks he is, in the secrets of the prison house, tells us that, after all, play will go on, and the rooms of Baden remain open *ad infinitum*—that is, so long as a desire for play exists in the human breast, and that desire seems likely to continue. It is true that it has been resolved to put a stop to public play, and that will be done. A "franc" entrance will be charged for the rooms, and then the play becomes "private," and the "kursaal" a kind of cheap club.

Our Park-fence advertising peripatetic standard-bearers and all such obvious devices are eclipsed. A company has been formed in Paris to carry out a really novel idea in the way of advertising. The company takes a lease of one window in the second or third story of a house in a prominent street or boulevard. From dusk till after midnight a transpareney, brightly lit up, on a sea-green ground, sets forth the advertisement. You can arrange either for a display once a week or a whole week, &c., alternately in any of the windows in the several quarters possessed by the Company. The Chinese have made us familiar with a "City of Lanterns," but Paris through this invention promises to become the city of transparencies.

The composer, Signor CAVALIERE CAMPANA, lately received an invitation from the director of the Imperial Opera House, at St. Petersburg, to produce, in November next, his manuscript opera, entitled "Nostra Donna di Parigi." The poetry is by Signor CIMINO, who is now the best opera book writer in Italy. Signor CAMPANA has accepted this advantageous offer, and it is thought that the success of the work is beyond a doubt. The principal parts will be allotted to Meadames VOLPINI and TREBELLI-BETTINA, and Signori GRAZIANI and CALZOLARI.

Our vigorous but short-lived *Imperialist* has been excelled in its practical adaptation to the spirit and wants of the age. At Madrid we are informed that a new journal has just appeared, entitled the *Guillotina*. The conductors recommend the permanent establishment of the scaffold upon the public places of the principal towns in Spain, and the execution of many of the inhabitants.

The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles contradicts the report of the death of M. DEMOSTHENES OLIVIER, father of the Deputy. The former had indeed been suffering from a severe affection of the chest, but is now considered out of danger.

The Madrid journals announce the death of Mme. GODOY, relict of the famous Prince of Peace, Duke D'ALCUDIA, who was deprived of his titles by the Spanish Cortes. She died at the age of 92, not of any illness, but from an accident. Her dress caught fire, and she succumbed to the effect of the burns.

WASHINGTON.

Additional Sales of Gold Ordered—The Public Debt—Another Decrease Anticipated—The Elections—Chinese Emigration—The Danish Minister's Credentials—The New-York Tenth National Bank.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The order sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to-night for the October sales of gold and purchase of bonds further indicates the easy condition of the Treasury finances, and the confidence of the Administration in the continued success of its efforts to increase the revenue. The sale of gold is to be $2,000,000 per week, and the purchase of bonds $2,000,000 per week, the latter in addition to the fortnightly purchase of $1,000,000, which will make an aggregate purchase of bonds for the month of October of $10,000,000. The disbursement of $8,000,000 of gold during the month, with $30,000,000 more for interest on the 1st of November, ought to make the gold market easy for the balance of the busy season.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE.

The debt statement for the 1st prox. will show a further decrease of several millions, though the precise amount cannot yet be given. The receipts of Internal Revenue for September will reach nearly $13,000,000, or about three millions more than in the corresponding month of 1868.

THE BARBER SHOPS CLOSED ON SUNDAY.

A new municipal Sunday regulation, closing all the barber shops and clearing the bootblacks off the streets, went into effect in this city to-day. There was considerable grumbling and growling about the closing of the barber's saloons, but as the rain was almost incessant to-day there was hardly a chance to complain about the boots. The barber saloons are for the most part managed and worked by colored men in this city. The law was originally introduced in the Councils by a leading colored barber.

THE OFFICIALS AND THE ELECTIONS.

The Republicans employed in the Government service in this city have organized and elected Mr. CLAPP, the Congressional Printer, President of their Association. A committee was appointed at a meeting last evening to make arrangements with the railroad companies for transportation for such Republicans as intend to vote in the forthcoming State election. The Pennsylvania Republican Association also had a meeting last night at which resolutions indorsing the Republican nominations in that State were adopted. Major HAGGERTY, by request, addressed the meeting.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP, who left this city on Friday evening, is about to enter into a contract with several New-Orleans merchants and planters of the South to supply them with Chinese labor. He will visit Memphis, Tenn., New-Orleans and other portions of the South, and will address the Commercial Convention on the 10th prox. On the 4th November he leaves for San Francisco to obtain the number he may have contracted for by that time. He has recently contracted with the Texas Land Company for 5,000 Chinamen to work their lands, the men to receive from $8 to $10 per month and board. In China, he states, they receive only $4 per month. In next March or April he will arrive here with a large importation. Mr. KOOPMANSCHAP assured the Secretary of the Treasury, while here, that he had no intention of bringing any Chinese to this country except as immig

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Return of a Portion of Dr. Hall's Expedition—Additional Traces of Sir John Franklin's Party.

NORWICH, Conn., Sept. 26.—The whaling schooner *Cornelia*, Captain BAKER, has arrived at New-London from Cumberland Inlet. She brings as passengers three men belonging to Dr. C. F. HALL's expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Dr. HALL is a passenger on board the ship *Ansell Gibbs*, for New-Bedford. He has a number of articles belonging to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, including some spoons and a chronometer-box. He was also successful in finding the skeletons of many of his men, and the remains of several of their boats. The skeletons and other relics were found at King William's Land. The *Cornelia* brought an anchor, found at the extreme north, marked "E. S., 1776," which is supposed to have belonged to the first explorers. Dr. HALL found a native who claims to know all about the party. He says the ship was stove, and the crew took to their boats and went ashore, where their provisions were exhausted, and they died from starvation. The ice and snow prevented Dr. HALL from making full explorations. He will return next Summer, and still further prosecute the search. The *Ansell Gibbs* will arrive at New-Bedford in a day or two.

Arrival of Dr. Hall at New-Bedford With Two Esquimaux—The Results of Five Years' Exploration.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 26.—Dr. C. F. HALL, the distinguished Arctic explorer, with Ebierburg and Tookoolita, two Esquimaux, and their daughters, arrived at this port to-day, in the ship *Ansell Gibbs*, from Repulse Bay Aug. 23. Dr. HALL brings, as among the results of his five years' residence in the Arctic regions, the most interesting intelligence in regard to the death of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions, and conclusive proof that none of them ever reached Montreal Island. He saw natives who were the last to look upon CROZIER and his party. The doctor also brings with him the remains of a young man who belonged to that ill-fated band of explorers, and also various relics of the explorations. He has prepared a report, addressed to his friend Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York, which will soon be given to the public through the Press. Dr. HALL is by no means tired of exploration, and purposes next Spring to start anew and push his journeyings to the North Pole. He regards his experience of the last ten years as invaluable to him as a preparation and aid in the future. In the report alluded to he says: "Wherever I found that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN's companions had died I erected monuments, fired salutes and waved the Star Spangled Banner over them in memory of the discoveries of the Northwest Passage."

Captain Hall's Expedition—Its Organization—How it was Organized—When it Sailed—Intelligence Received—Discoveries Made.

Dr. C. F. HALL, the Arctic explorer, whose arrival at New-Bedford is announced to-day, and who has made, as is stated, important discoveries in regard to the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions, sailed from New-London, Conn., in the ship *Monticello*, in the Summer of 1864. He had been home but ten months from an exploring tour of two years and four months, passed in the Arctic regions, and the discoveries then made rendered him anxious to return.

The last expedition, from which he has just now returned, begun as it was in the midst of our civil war, did not excite that attention which it otherwise would, but a number of gentlemen of science and wealth assisted in aiding his project, among whom was Mr. RICHARD H. CHAPEL, of the firm of WILLIAMS & HAVENS, who gave him and a family of Esquimaux which he had brought home with him on his previous trip, a free passage in the *Monticello*, and in addition carried his boats and entire outfit without charge. Over $1,000 was contributed by Captain HENRY ROBINSON, of Newburg, and valuable instruments were provided by Professor BACHE and Mr. TAGLIABUE of this City. But the most liberal and earnest projector of the new undertaking was Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York, who had already done so much for the cause of science and exploration in the Arctic Seas, and it was under his patronage that the expedition sailed.

Captain HALL sailed in the *Monticello* the latter part of June, 1864, taking with him no sailing vessel, but intending as he has done after leaving the ship and arriving on the scene of his labors, to trust entirely to his boats and sledges and the hospitality of the natives.

The first intelligence of the expedition after its departure was received in New-London by the arrival of a whaling vessel, which brought a letter written to Captain E. A. CHAPEL, the Commander of the *Monticello*, and forwarded to Mr. GRINNELL. It was written by Dr. HALL, at his Winter quarters in Igloo, latitude 64° 46' north, longitude 87° 20' west, and dated Dec. 10, 1864. In this letter, it will be remembered, he stated that he thought three of FRANKLIN's companions might still be alive, and that he had made important discoveries in regard to the fate of the expedition. One of the survivors was CROZIER, who succeeded Sir JOHN FRANKLIN after his death. This letter was published in the TIMES of Sept. 29, 1864.

The next account was brought by Captain MORGAN, of the steam whaling bark *Pioneer*, which arrived at New-London, Nov. 15, 1866. The ship *Ansel Gibbs*, on which the explorer returns, had then arrived at Repulse Bay. The *Pioneer* was in the Bay in July of 1866, and finding Dr. HALL and his party there, supplied them with provisions, and brought home the news of his further explorations. He then reported having obtained most interesting relics of FRANKLIN's expedition, and among his other discoveries some important documents which he believed to have been written by Captain CROZIER. He was then about to start on a trip to find out concerning a boat which was reported turned bottom up, and under it the remains of from seventeen to twenty-five white men.

Since these reports reached us but little if anything has been heard from the expedition. But the information which will be given to the public in the account which is to be published cannot fail to be of the most interesting nature, and tend to clear up many of the mysteries which surround the fate of the ill-fated Franklin expedition.

CANADA.

The Accident at Niagara Falls—An Absconding Bank Clerk Arrested—Prince Arthur's Movements.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Ontario, Sept. 25.—Mrs. TILLINGHAST, who was injured by the accident yesterday, is better, and will recover.

YATES, the absconding banker's clerk, was arrested by JACOB PFEIFFER, a United States Custom-house officer, while attempting to cross the bridge, and the money recovered.

The Prince drove around the Falls to-day. This evening a complimentary ball was tendered to him by the proprietors of the Clifton House, under the management of the officers of the Forty-fourth Battalion, encamped here.

A tremendous thunder-storm occurred here to-day, and the Prince narrowly escaped being struck by lightning.

The Recent Encounter Between the Sioux and Pawnees.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A special dispatch from Omaha says that reports received at headquarters from the Pawnee Reservation state that quiet is restored. The Sioux, after a lively skirmish with the Pawnees, fled before the arrival of the cavalry, who pursued them nearly thirty miles. One Pawnee was killed and several were wounded. The Pawnees claim to have killed and wounded half a dozen Sioux.

Counterfeiters Arrested in St. Louis—Spurious Funds Found.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—JOHN T. SAYRES was brought here Friday from Wellsville, Mo., by the Marshal of this city, charged with being in complicity with two confederates in passing a large amount of counterfeit greenbacks and drawing money on raised checks upon banks in Austin, Texas. Sixteen thousand dollars was realized in this way by SAYRES and his confederates, one of whom, named PEPPER, was arrested and turned State's evidence. About $90,000 in counterfeit notes and a large quantity of raised drafts were found on the men. SAYRES was taken to Texas yesterday.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The London Times Puzzled—Spanish Rule in Cuba Before the Bar of Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The *Times*, this morning, in a leader on the Cuban question, says:

"He must be a clever man who can determine the intentions of the United States with respect to Cuba. There are two parties in the States; one favors non-intervention, and the other approves of Minister SICKLES' course; and finally, there is President GRANT, who vibrates between the two. But there cannot be two opinions in regard to the blunder which General SICKLES has made. The prospect of the sale or loss of Cuba has caused a general and violent commotion in Madrid. The Spanish Government is bound to be extremely careful not to wound national susceptibilities. There is no question as to the readiness of the Spaniards to fight against any odds when honor is at stake. The only question is whether they are in a condition to fight at all. If the possession of Cuba is made a point of honor, justice will help Spain better than force. Spain must consider whether she has a valid cause in the Antilles. However anxious Europe may be to recognise the validity of Spanish rights, she will have to inquire what use has been made of them. Europe not long ago shrunk back in America from what she deemed a just and generous cause. Austria and France may feel a desire to regain the prestige they lost in Mexico, but they must refute the assertions from America that the war in Cuba is carried on in a manner contrary to the principles of humanity. They must incur no risks of complicity in deeds of bloodshed, nor must they bear out pretensions of Spain clashing with the rights and reasonable demands of her colonies. Principles of righteousness must prevail over political interests and expediency. The sympathy of the world will be with Spain in proportion as her treatment of the colonists is just and merciful."

MADRID, Sept. 25.—Minister SICKLES had a long interview with the Spanish Minister of State, SILVELA, to-day.

Loyalty of the Cubans Asserted—Mediation in an Insurrection Improper—The Volunteers Anxious to Fight—A Rumor Regarding General Jordan.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—The Havana Press, reviewing the situation, conclude that the majority of the Cubans are loyal. They cite in proof the solicitude of the Cuban Junta in New-York to enlist American filibusters to fight the battles of the rebellion, the rebel officers here being unable to obtain recruits among the natives. The Spanish element in the island is unanimously of the opinion that the Washington Government has no right to interfere in Cuban affairs, and that insurrections never admit of mediation.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The officers of the volunteers to-day had an interview with Captain-General DE RODAS, and stated that they and the men under them insisted on taking the field for active service. The Captain-General replied that he did not need their services.

It is reported that General JORDAN has written a letter to Captain-General DE RODAS, proposing to surrender, with his whole command, upon being paid a certain sum of money; and that DE RODAS refused the proposition.

POLITICAL.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Charles R. Knowles, Charles E. Smith and Joseph Davis were to-day chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Second Assembly District; Charles P. Easton, J. N. Keeler and William Haskell from the Third District; and H. D. Fuller, Joseph H. Holland and James Young from the Fourth District.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The following were elected delegates to the Republican Convention this afternoon: First Assembly District—George Orr, Charles Jessamine, John Dalser. Second Assembly District—Joseph Ball, John Pierce, L. K. Buss. Third Assembly District—E. R. Jewett, J. M. Schermerhorn, George Feldman.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The following are the State delegates from the Second Assembly District of Steuben County: Chas. H. Thomson, Wm. M. Sherwood and John Toles.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At the Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Niagara County, held in this City to-day, T. E. Ellsworth, H. F. Cady and O. L. Welton, were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, and Hiram Gardner and A. T. Odell were elected delegates to the Eighth Judicial District Convention, which meets at Buffalo on the 5th of October.

The Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District of Niagara County also met in this City to-day, and elected Albert A. Porter, Wm. R. Grant and George A. Bradley as delegates to the State Convention, and Franklin Spaulding and F. D. Cooper as delegates to the Judicial Convention.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept, 26.—Schenectady County sends the following delegates to the Republican State Conventions: To the State—Robert C. Dorn, Henry M. Crane and Daniel P. Forrest. To the Senatorial—James McMillan, Chas. H. Toll, Alonzo P. Strong and John Doremer. To the Judicial—James G. Cawn.

SING SING, Sept. 25.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County held a Convention at Sing Sing to-day.

Elliot C. Cowden, James T. Collyer and Jacob Ackerman were appointed delegates to the State Convention. John Y. Cuyler, James Williamson and C. M. Depew were chosen alternates.

Odell Close was appointed delegate to the Judicial Convention. J. T. Williams alternate.

F. M. Carpenter, J. B. De Kline, J. Leary, W. F. Van Wart and D. W. Miller were appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

Nominations to the State Assembly.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Hon. JOHN H. SELKREG was to-day renominated by acclamation for member of Assembly from Tompkins County, by the Republican County Convention. Mr. SELKREG has already served three terms.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 25.—JOSHUA B. GRAVES, of Corning, was to-day nominated to the Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democrats today nominated THOS. J. LANAHAN for member of Assembly from the Second District, and EDWARD D. RONAN, from the Third District.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Democrats yesterday renominated Hon. BLEECKER BANKS for the Senate from the Fourteenth District; THOMAS J. LANAHAN for Member of the Assembly from the Second, and EDWARD RONAN from the Third District, and ALEXANDER KENNEDY for County Treasurer.

The Democratic State Convention of Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The following nominations have been made by the Minnesota Democratic State Convention: For Governor—GEORGE S. OTIS; for Lieutenant-Governor—J. A. WISWELL; for Secretary of State—T. G. FLADELAND.

The Republican Party of Texas—The Letter of General Reynolds to the President—The Grounds for the Recent Action of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following has just been received here:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, Sept. 4, 1869.

To the President of the United States:

[Personal No. 2.]

MY DEAR GENERAL: After your Summer recreation I have determined to add to your Fall labors a few words on the political situation in Texas. You will remember that about the 4th of March last there were present in Washington two delegations of Texans, both claiming to be representatives of the Republican Party of Texas. One of these delegations, headed by General E. J. DAVIS, was appointed by the Constitutional Convention; the other delegation, headed by A. J. HAMILTON, was self-appointed.

Pursuing the policy which I had decided upon in October, 1867, upon my arrival in Austin, of always endeavoring to produce harmony among all classes of Republicans, I declined to permit myself to be identified specifically with either faction, but frankly told their leaders (E. J. DAVIS and A. J. HAMILTON) that I would recommend for office men of both factions, who I was satisfied would make good officers. The Federal appointments were pretty evenly divided between the two factions, much to my gratification, as I still hoped to see harmony brought about.

The Radicals (E. J. Davis wing) charged, while in Washington, that the Conservative Republicans (A. J. Hamilton wing) had entered into a coalition with the Democrats of the State to support A. J. HAMILTON for Governor, and in turn to be permitted by him, if elected, to exert their influence with the new State Government. I then offered to denounce this coalition to you on the production of satisfactory evidence that it existed. The evidence was not produced. I said nothing on the subject, returned to Texas and have endeavored to keep myself well informed on all questions of public interest, and especially those affecting the reconstruction of this State. I traveled from New-Orleans to Galveston with Judge J. H. BELL, who is one of the leading men in the A. J. Hamilton faction. He is an Ex-Confederate Judge. In conversation about Texas politics I urged upon Judge BELL that all Republicans should attend the Convention that had been called by the Radicals to meet at Galveston on the 10th of May, and there to harmonize, bring out their candidates and cement the party in the State. He emphatically opposed such action. The same course of conduct was pursued by A. J. HAMILTON, Governor PEASE, Colonel HAYNES and all the leading men of that wing.

The Convention met in Galveston on the 10th of May, and without transacting much business adjourned to meet in Houston on the 7th of June. At this last Convention E. J. DAVIS was nominated for Governor. A. J. HAMILTON, PEASE, BELL, HAYNES, LONGLEY, and many other Conservative Republicans were in Houston at this time, but took no part in the proceedings of the Convention. I am assured by parties in whom I place reliance that overtures were made at this Convention by the Radicals and rejected by the Conservatives. A ticket with A. J. HAMILTON for Governor, and E. J. DAVIS for Lieutenant-Governor, might have been nominated then and there, and would have produced harmony in the Republican Party, but for the persistent opposition of the A. J. Hamilton Conservative faction. This Convention might have been larger or another one held but for the same opposition, and to-day the only organized Republican Party in Texas is that headed by E. J. DAVIS.

The Conservative faction have opposed all organized concert of action in the Republican Party. It is believed that the reason for this action is found in the fact that, although the Democrats will not openly affiliate with the Conservative Republicans, many Democratic papers advocate the election of A. J. HAMILTON for Governor. Some of them place his name at the head of their columns. Others do not announce his name, but support him. The Conservative Republicans, who pretend, especially when in Washington, to stand on the Reconstruction laws of Congress, nevertheless come right to Texas, and in their District Conventions nominate men for office who cannot qualify according to these very laws. Examples are STRIBLING, of San Antonio for Congress, and MCFARLAND, of Austin, for the State Senate. They denounce such men as General WILLIAM T. CLARKE, who was nominated to Congress by a Convention, but not of A. J. Hamilton men. No fault can be found with such men as General WILLIAM T. CLARKE, whose military and civil records are without blemish. No reason can be given for any Republican to oppose such men as Civilians, unless, to such, they are included in the class that A. J. HAMILTON has denounced from the stump and called "carpet-baggers" and "scalawags."

The circumstances all considered, I am constrained to believe that the coalition which has been charged as existing between the Conservative or A. J. Hamilton Republicans and the Democrats (generally ex-rebels) does actually exist. The platforms of the two wings of the Republican Party are precisely the same. The Radical wing act out their professions of adherence to the Reconstruction laws of Congress, and present for office men who are qualified under these laws. The Conservative wing frequently nominate men for office who are known to be disqualified under the Reconstruction laws, but who are also known to be acceptable to the Democrats. The success of the A. J. Hamilton faction, as it will be produced by Democratic votes, will be the defeat of Republicanism in Texas, and will put the State in the hands of the very men who, during the entire period of the rebellion, exerted every nerve to destroy the Union, and who have uniformly opposed the Reconstruction laws with a persistency worthy of a better cause.

This letter is already too long; use it as you please. Believe me, very truly, yours,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Red Stockings in San Francisco—Death of a Sea Captain—Patent Suits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Considerable excitement has existed among the base-ball players of this city since the arrival of the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati. About 2,000 spectators were at the Recreation Grounds to-day to witness a match with the San Francisco Eagles. Nine innings were played, and the score stood: Red Stockings, 35; Eagles, 4. The Red Stockings made four home runs.

T. K. PORTER, commander of the steamship *Continental*, hence for Mexican ports, died at sea on the 16th of September. PORTER was first officer of the rebel steamer *Shenandoah* at the time of the destruction of the Pacific whaling fleet.

The United States Court to-day granted injunctions against several dentists in Goodyear rubber patent suits.

A Telegraph Station Plundered by Indians—The Ice in Behring's Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Northern advices to Aug. 5 have been received. The natives plundered and destroyed the buildings belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company at Plover Bay.

The ice in Behring's Sea has been unusually heavy the present season. The copper of a majority of the vessels has been badly damaged. The catch was light.

Another Freshet in the West—The Mississippi Rising Again.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from St. Paul says a deluge of water fell on Thursday and Friday nights, and the Mississippi River is again on the rise. All the bottom lands of the Minnesota River are overflowed, and the hay crop in that region, as well as in the larger prairies, is ruined.

Farmers from different sections claim that fully one-half of the grain crop not threshed and housed at the time of the previous storm is ruined. OLIVER DALRYMPLE, the largest wheat-grower in the State, estimates his loss on his crop at 80,000. Good judges say the damage to wheat alone by the late storms throughout the State cannot be less than 5,000,000 bushels, while two-thirds of the crop is worthless.

The School Troubles in Cincinnati—The Bible Probably to be Prohibited.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—About five hundred people responded to the call for a meeting of those favoring the expulsion of the Bible from the schools. The meeting was disorderly. Resolutions favoring the expulsion of the Bible were presented, and a vote taken, so near a tie that the Chairman could not decide by voices, and a division was called for. Still the Chairman could not decide, and the resolutions went by default. The prospect that the Board of Education to-morrow night will prohibit the reading of the Bible in the schools, amounts almost to a certainty.

Bequests of the Late Dr. Dorr, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Dr. DORR, late Rector of Christ Church, has left, among other bequests to societies, the following:

To the Selectmen of the town of Salisbury, Essex County, Mass., $500, in trust, to be invested in real estate, and the income to be applied to repairing and improving Point Cemetery.

To St. James' Church, Amesbury, Mass., $2,000, the interest to be added to the principal until the amount is sufficient to purchase a parsonage house and lot valued at $2,500.

Bank Defalcation in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—A defalcation has been discovered in the National Exchange Bank of this city, and the cashier has been arrested and held to bail. The amount so far discovered is about $25,000. The surplus of the bank will cover all the probable deficiency. Bank Examiner MYGETT was instrumental in ferreting out this delinquency.

Verdict Against a Railroad Company for $12,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 25.—Mrs. ELVIRA C. HOFFMAN, on Thursday last, obtained $12,000 damages from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, at Macon, Mo., for injuries received about three years ago.

Attempt to Throw a Train off the Track.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 26.—An attempt was made this evening to throw the westward bound Albany and Rochester accommodation train off the track between Newark and Palmyra, by means of ties thrust down between the timbers of a bridge and others placed across the track. The first was broken in two and the train proceeded slowly. The other ties were removed without accident. No trace of the miscreants was discovered.

A Shocking Murder—A Missouri Farmer and his Wife Horribly Mutilated.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—A farmer named COX, and his wife, living near Kingsville, Mo., were found murdered in their house on Thursday. Their bodies were shockingly mutilated with an ax. There are no circumstances attending the deed known, and there is no clue to the murderer.

Fires and Loss of Life in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 25.—A shed, stable and five horses belonging to J. H. BANKS & SON, coal dealers, were burned this morning. Loss $6,000; insured for $4,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 25.—The dwelling of Mrs. MACK was slightly damaged by fire this morning, and HELEN WILSON, aged 3 years, was smothered to death.

The New-Hampshire State Fair.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 26.—The entries of horses to compete for the Citizens' Purse at the New-Hampshire State Fair, which begins in this city on Tuesday next, were closed this evening; thirty-seven entries were made. Among them are several horses which have made their mark on the turf.

Fire at North Adams, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—Messrs. WITT & ALFORD's planing mill at North Adams was destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $6,000.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

READING, Penn., Sept. 26.—DAVID MCKNIGHT, JAMES MULLHOLLAND, HEISTER CLYMER and S. E. ANCONA have been chosen by the City Councils to represent this city in the Louisville Commercial Convention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI.

There is a real luxury in being able to say that a thing is good without adding any of those qualifications which the mingled duties of justice to the public and consideration for the difficulties of artists so commonly impose. To say, indeed, that Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI's singing is good, is, as the language of current criticism is apt to go, to fall far short of describing merits that startle the coldest listener into enthusiasm. Mlle. PATTI is a very beautiful woman, and the idea we would impart may be briefly and adequately conveyed by the statement that her voice and her manner of using it are, strange to say, more exquisite than her person. Eulogies will be poured upon her between here and San Francisco in cataracts of words; the gold will be gilded and the lily painted even to wasteful and ridiculous excess; but it will be scarcely possible to apply praise at once more genuine and more exalted to this wonderful singer's artistic attractions than to declare them to surpass her physical ones.

Of course she has a fine voice and knows how to use it; her name is PATTI. But those who admired her silvery execution and her facile mastery of difficulties when she was last among us will be almost as much surprised as strangers by her present powers. The years that have moulded and developed her figure have done the same by her voice; or rather, we should say, for never were evidences of such training more apparent, hard well-directed work has assisted nature in the latter regard to perfect an organ of superb original quality. We published yesterday an account, somewhat in detail, of Mlle. PATTI's first concert on Saturday evening at Steinway Hall, and described the great number of the audience, the height to which their expectations had been wound up, their splendid realization, and the extraordinary public enthusiasm that followed. It is very seldom, indeed, that an artist so absolutely takes an audience captive; for the combination of personal beauty and striking fascination of manner, with artistic excellence of the first order, must needs be very rare. Mlle. PATTI's voice is in itself so marvelous that it cannot be heard without wonder. The comparison sounds oddly, but we were reminded vividly in hearing it of velvet, of India-rubber and honey. These three elements of softness, elasticity and sweetness are its chief characteristics; and yet it has ample force as well; like the potent hammer that can crush a huge cylinder of iron or crack an egg, this voice includes powers of wonderful range and adaptability. It leaps forth at times with the sustained peal of a war clarion, and by daintiest gradations dies away again into "a sound so fine that nothing lives twixt it and silence."

Mlle. ADELINA PATTI has sometimes been compared, by those who wished to speak slightingly, with a musical box, and it must be admitted that dazzling finish of execution is not only apt to suggest but to accompany the absence of breadth, passion and *abandon*. Yet while this is partly true of ADELINA, we think it altogether inaccurate as applied to CARLOTTA. We have always been, indeed, of the number who deem the latter the superior of her famous sister in comprehensiveness, in feminine tenderness, in those attributes, in short, that establish the measure of lyric capacity. Their voices and the acquired mechanism that governs them differ less widely, although the natural character of those organs must necessarily differ where there is, as we assume, so much variance in their sympathetic qualities. Now, here we doubt whether the concert of Saturday, brilliantly successful as it was, exhibited Mlle. PATTI to the best possible advantage. She sang five pieces altogether, and each of them gave room for the display of amazing feats of vocal dexterity, such as drew down thunders of applause and threw the people into paroxysms of delighted surprise—but caused no bosom to heave and moistened no eye. Neither in "Luce di quest' anima," nor in the bolero from the "Sicilian Vespers;" not in the "Carnival of Venice" variations, or the "Laughing Song" of AUBER, and not even in the "Ave Maria," which ended her efforts for the evening, did Mlle. PATTI, in our opinion, do justice to the emotional side of her nature, which, with her acquirements, and but for a slight physical misfortune, would surely have made her a great lyric artist. The incredible *staccato* passages, the clever simulation and successful rivalry of instruments less perfect than her own, the deliciously perfect intonation, the almost superhuman shake on the high G, were each and all elaborately effective in their own way, but we are of opinion that Mlle. PATTI can ascend still higher in the artistic scale, and that our public will see and hear her do so. For nature is above art, and Mlle. PATTI knows where nature is and how to find her.

Of the other performers on this notable occasion, Mr. THEODORE RITTER made his first appearance as a pianist, and achieved a marked success. His treatment of BEETHOVEN's Concerto in C minor showed the public at once that an artist of high rank was before them, and the Gavothe, by BACH, an exquisite composition, was handled in a manner that won sincere admiration. Mr. PRUME, the violinist, and Mr. HABELMANN, the tenor, contributed the rest of the solo performances, and shared in the evening's honors; while Mr. MAX MARETZEK conducted an excellent orchestra with his old *verve* and precision, and was heartily cheered by a public who delight to look upon the faces of old friends.

THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

The performance of "Fra Diavolo" on Saturday night deserves special praise as a smooth, careful and agreeable representation. From the first notes of the rattling overture with its wealth of trumpets and drums to the finishing cadence of the finale the whole was generally good, and our compliments of yesterday were honestly deserved. Miss ROSE HERSEE confirmed in *Zerlina* the favorable impression made by her *Amina*. Her singing was marked by much delicacy and elegance, and such scope as her *rôle* affords for acting was in no way neglected. Mr. and Mrs. SEGUIN portrayed the bickerings of *Lord* and *Lady Allcash* with almost suspicious fidelity, and helped vastly to give the true spirit to this delightful, if superficial, opera, whose crisp little melodies and gayly-ingenious concerted pieces always, if well rendered, must give pleasure. Mr. CASTLE was at his best vocal mark in "Fra Diavolo," and sang to [illegible]. He should, however, learn to act this part somewhat better. It admits of much variety of light and shade, and so much of the interest of the piece depends on their proper discrimination that it is worth while to strive to master and depict them. Messrs. CAMPBELL and HALL were picturesque and ruffianly in a commendable degree as the two brigands, and the chorus and orchestra were, on this occasion, disposed to meet friendly agreement. "Fra Diavolo" is repeated to-night, and those who like to see a comic opera which, taken altogether, is about as well presented as any of its class, and in English, has ever yet been presented in New-York, may profitably embrace the opportunity.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—LEVY BENEFIT.

On Tuesday evening next one of the most pleasant and profitable series of musical entertainments ever given in this City will be terminated by a special benefit night. The nightly concerts which have been given at the Central Park Garden have certainly been worthy of such a qualification. They have been excellent in respect of the music performed and of the interpretation, and thoroughly attractive in a popular sense. And they have been appreciated to an extent that would have warranted, we think, a continuance of the entertainments throughout the Winter. From present appearances, however, an intended succession of Winter concerts is likely to be postponed for several months, and we shall have to wait until next year for an after-allowance of enjoyment. Meantime the Central Park Garden may be visited twice. This evening the last performance but one will be offered. To-morrow Mr. THOMAS' orchestra will meet up town for the last time this twelvemonth. Mr. THOMAS, to whose qualities as a musician and skill in organization is attributable the formation of an orchestra which includes several most competent soloists, and is especially efficient by reason of the constant *ensemble* practice of years, has already had an evidence of public regard in the shape of a successful benefit *soirée*. And Mr. GOSCHE, business manager of the place, whose industrious supervision has kept it free from the numerous disadvantages threatening a popular establishment of the kind, has been tendered a like compliment. The final night, we see, has been reserved as the occasion of a testimonial benefit to Mr. J. LEVY, the greatest of *artistes* on the cornet-a-piston. Mr. LEVY, we may remark, has been the only soloist during the whole past season, and has been the only one needed. We can recollect no performances that have been more invariably pleasure-giving. A reception of the most cordial character has always been his, and the demand for a repetition of each of his efforts has been quite as regular. His success, of course, is the result of an artistic temperament, of unlimited culture, and of a protracted experience in the capitals of the Old World. It has consequently been substantial as well as spontaneous, and enduring, as we have hinted, to an unprecedented degree. We have not confidence enough in the elasticity of the concert hall where Mr. LEVY appears to-morrow evening to assume that it will contain a one-hundredth part of the audiences that have listened to his playing, but we are sure so few of his admirers will overlook the announcement of the affair, that those who lose the opening piece on the bill will have little chance of hearing the remainder.

CHARITABLE CONCERT AT STEINWAY HALL.

A very interesting concert that would have been numerously attended by reason of its worthy object and its attractive character had not the storm interfered, was given last evening, at Steinway Hall. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss HERSEE, Mrs. SEGUIN, Mr. W. CASTLE, Mr. A. LAURENCE, Mr. JOHN B. BOSCHELLE, Mr. M. ALARD, Mr. H. NORDBLOM, Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL, M. CICCONI, Mr. GEO. W. COLBY and Mr. CARL ROSA were the *artistes*, and the Avondale sufferers were the beneficiaries. All the performers volunteered, and the gratuitous use of the hall was accorded by its proprietors. The unfortunate effect of the weather, if it reduced almost to nothingness the material results of the entertainment, did not, however, lessen the spirit of the participants, and the talent of all as well as their good intentions was made as apparent as ever.

Announcements of the Day.

Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON's comedy of "Progress" will be acted at Wallack's to-night. "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be rendered at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. A new drama called "Satan; or, The Blind Girl of Paris" will be performed at the Bowery. At the other theatres no change of bill is intended. The musical season, we note, has fully set in. The second Carlotta Patti concert occurs to-night at Steinway Hall, "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" will again be sung at the Academy, and "Fra Diavolo" will be given at the French Theatre.

INCIDENTALS.

Professor CHARLES W. ELIOT is to be formally inaugurated as President of Harvard College on Tuesday, Oct. 12.

Secretary BOUTWELL has tendered to C. C. ESTY, of Framingham, Mass., the position of Revenue Supervisor for the District of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Mr. ESTY is at present Assessor for the Seventh District of Massachusetts.

Rev. BENJAMIN SAWYER has preached at Salisbury, Mass., for fifty-five years.

The Richmond *Examiner & Enquirer*, one of the obstructives, calls upon the Virginia Legislature to ratify the proposed Fifteenth Amendment unanimously, and then to adjourn with becoming dignity.

The Richmond *Dispatch* notices that there are two causes that tend to disturb the smoothness and harmony of the return of Virginia to the Union. These are the pressure of the partisan conflict in the North for a gain in United States Senators, and at home the itch for office, the corroding canker of political ambition, which in many ways vexes the State. Against these it says the great party of practical ideas, moderate policy and public devotion, which triumphed in the election of WALKER to be Governor, must set itself with a face of iron and a resolution as firm as adamant, maintaining its ground manfully, and carrying out the practical policy of restoring the State to the Union in the shortest possible time.

Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Arkansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and Louisiana have appointed delegates to the St. Louis National Capital Convention. Its friends announce as among those "expected" to be present, Senators Yates, Trumbull, Pomeroy, Thurman, Thayer and McDonald; Governors Harvey, Butler, Merrill, Clayton, McClurg, Stephenson, Senter, Haight, Palmer and Warmouth; Ex-President Johnson, D. W. Voorhees, John A. Logan, John McClernand, Geo. H. Pendleton, John F. Colburn, of Indiana, and John Forsyth, of Alabama.

The Little Rock *Gazette* calls upon the people of Arkansas to refuse to pay "the unjust and outrageous taxes assessed by those who are fattening on their adversity," until the validity of the imposition is legally determined.

Moved by the news from the Gold Room, the St. Louis *Democrat* says that the West and the South must be emancipated from financial and commercial dependence upon New-York. This emancipation, it thinks, would be effected through the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi Valley. Five years after that is done, it says, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and New-Orleans "would care no more for the antics of gold gamblers in New-York than they now do for the doings of bruisers at Foster's Island."

Turkeyfoot, Penn., has changed its name to Confluence. It is situated at the confluence of the Youghiogheny, Casselman and Laurel Hill Rivers.

The public debt of Virginia is attracting much attention in that State, it being very large, the accumulated interest of eight years having been added to the original debt, through the inability of the State to pay it. The Petersburg *Index* insists that West Virginia is in law and morals bound to bear her proportionate share of the debt, and it suggests that Commissioners be appointed to take the subject into consideration and fully empowered to treat with the new State. If they should fail to secure her cooperation, the *Index* thinks it would not be wrong for the Legislature of Virginia to declare what part of the debt properly is owing by them, and to make arrangements to pay it, leaving to West Virginia to provide for the balance.

It is anticipated that a decree will be rendered by the Grayson, Ky., Circuit Court, at its Fall term, requiring the Mammoth Cave property to be sold.

Ex-Senator WADE presided at a Republican meeting in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, on Friday night. On taking the chair he said that the Republicans must not expect to make any converts now; that the men who, after witnessing all the events of the late war, and that have succeeded it, still support the policy of the Democratic Party, are joined to their idols, and might as well be let alone; but those who had believed in and voted for the Union should be aroused and got out to the polls.

Senator BROWNLOW declares that he has sold his "two shares" in the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* to a gentleman who has been for several years a member of the Union League of that city, and who, as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, supported the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX. He adds that the present owner has probably given as much money, time and labor for the Republican Party as any man in Tennessee.

Captain SAMUEL BOONE, a grandson of DANIEL BOONE, and a native of Kentucky, died in Callaway County, Missouri, on Sunday, 19th inst., in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

The Little Rock *Liberal* says that Governor CLAYTON has issued orders for the funding of all the outstanding indebtedness of Arkansas, and it indorses his action as removing the last impediment in the way of some of the most important railway enterprises in the State.

STATE POLITICS.

The Thirty-second Senatorial District—A Muddle in the Second Assembly District—Two Sets of Delegates Chosen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CATTARAUGUS, Monday, Sept. 20, 1869.

Political affairs in the Thirty-second Senatorial District are becoming lively. Much interest has been felt in the Senatorial question in this County, from the fact that Chautauqua has conceded to us the nomination. There are three candidates in the field here, and the preliminary canvass has been the sharpest ever known. The candidates are Hon. C. V. B. BARSE, Captain E. A. NASH, and A. D. SCOTT, Esq.

The tactics of the Chautauqua politicians has been heretofore to encourage a splitting up of this county on the several candidates, claiming all the while that they did not propose to enter any candidates. But the result has usually shown that Cattaraugus, unable to agree upon any of her candidates, her sister county has slipped in at the end of the race, and borne off the prize. With a view of preventing a repetition of this manœuvering, a joint district or County Convention was proposed early in the canvass. It met with favor among many of the prominent Republicans of this county, and when the time for calling the Convention to elect delegates to the Senatorial Nominating Convention arrived, the District Committees of the two Assembly Districts united in calling such a Convention. Pursuant to the call, the town caucuses were held and delegates elected to attend the Joint Convention, which was to meet at Ellicottville on Saturday, the 18th inst. Not a word of protest was made against the Convention—all parties agreed to it tacitly if not otherwise.

On Satur

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day opens a very busy week; the public have had quite a breathing spell; no sales have been attempted since Thursday last, and the people are now ready for another. The demand for tickets at the different auctioneers' offices, and the excellent attendance at the sales already made, prove how general the interest is in suburban sales, and would seem to justify the belief of the auctioneers, that this week will in many respects be even better than the last.

To-morrow Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a sale of 500 valuable lots in the Third Ward of the City of Rahway. They are to be sold without limit or reservation. Rahway is one of the fast improving cities of New-Jersey. It has communication with New-York by thirty-four trains daily; its population is about 12,000; it has twelve churches, is well supplied with excellent schools, all the leading streets are sewered and flagged, the business streets are paved with Belgian pavement, and its manufacturing interests are very extensive. The property to be sold is situated on a gentle slope, rising gradually from the railroad, and is in every way desirable for residences. A special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11 o'clock. Maps and free tickets may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Nassau-street, or of Mr. GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

On Thursday the same firm have a sale of 260 choice building lots, situated at Linden, N. J., between Elizabeth and Rahway, on New-Jersey's great highway.

The same day, at Bayonne, N. J., Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. have a sale of ninety building lots, by order of GEO. POMEROY, Esq. Bayonne is a part of Bergen Neck, five miles from Jersey City, or six miles from the New-York City Hall. It is located at the narrowest point of the peninsula, the distance from bay to bay being but three quarters of a mile. The whole vicinity is laid out in wide streets and avenues, crossing each other at right angles, with streets all flagged and treed. The improvements are first class in every particular, the buildings modern and attractive in appearance, and the neighborhood is entirely free from all nuisances or objectionable establishments. There are two churches near the station, and taken altogether this is, perhaps, the handsomest ward in the city. The property to be sold is about three minutes' walk from the station, on an elevation sloping toward New-York Bay. From the first-story windows of a house built on these lots one can look directly out to sea as far as the eye can reach, seeing vessels of all nations starting out on long voyages, or standing up the harbor inward bound. In addition to this sea view is the beautiful bay of New-York lying at your feet, and everchanging panorama of steam and sailing craft. To the right Staten Island may be seen, to the left Long Island, the forts in the harbor and the great Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The property fronts on the great Boulevard of Hudson County, a magnificent drive extending from Bergen County line to Bergen Point, one hundred feet in width to be macadamized from curb to curb. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 12:15 P. M., arriving on the premises at 1:30, only twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river. Competent detectives will attend to eject all boys and suspicious characters. Maps and free tickets may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street.

The same day, at the Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the lot and dwelling situate on the northeast corner of Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Mulberry-st., w. s., 94.4 ft. n. of Spring-st., 22.1x 73.4x22x73	$10,625
3d-st., s. s., lots Nos. 86 and 87 Mangle Minthorne map, 50x100.11	71,000
20th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x74.3	10,000
31st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	nom.
31st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x98.9	nom.
55th-st., s. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 12.6x100.5	
83d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9, (½ part)	2,000
62d-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 2d-av., 30x100	8,000
44th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	10,000
54th-st., n. s., 470 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	22,500
72d-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.3	nom.
83d-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x102.2½	nom.
83d-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 150x72.5½x150x 78.10	20,000
106th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x100.10	2,000

Leases Recorded.

Chatham-st., Nos. 149 and 151, 5 years and 7 months, per year	$5,650
Forsythe-st., No. 34, 13 years and 7 months, for the first year and 6 months, per year, $2,000, and for the last 6 years, per year	2,400
3d-av., No. 1,050, 5 years, for the first year $1,200, for the next 2 years, per year, $1,500, and for the last 2 years, per year	1,600
3d-av., n. e. corner of 105th-st., 5 years, per year	1,300
5th-av., No. 185, 5 years, per year	10,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Court-st., e. s., 77.8 ft. s. of Mill-st., 75x100	$2,400
Chestnut-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 75x 102.6	1,300
Diamond-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Bedford-place, 100x 200	3,500
Eagle-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. Oakland-st., 25x100	600
Henry-st., e. s., 217 ft. s. of Joralemon-st., 40x100	21,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of New-York-av., 21 x92.9	7,500
Madison-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Union-av., 13 lots	5,500
Rutledge-st., n. w. s., 221 ft. n. e. of Lee-av., 20x100	12,000
Smith-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Dean-st., 20x75	9,000
Woodhull-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Nicholas-st., 25x75	3,500
Warren-st. and Rogers-av., n. e. corner, 25x109	1,300
13th-st., s. s., 588 ft. e. of 5th-av., 19x90	10,000
13th-st., s. s., 172.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	5,500
15th-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of 5th-av., 25x100	3,500
Atlantic-av., s. s., lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4, block No. 8, Pilskin's map	2,650
Butler-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	3,500
Evergreen-av., e. s., 99.3 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 25 x97.5	1,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x 100	8,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x 100	11,000
East New-York-av. and Dean-st., s. w. cor., 565x 325x511.11x—	12,000
Johnson-av., w. s., 165 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x100	2,870
2d-av., w. s., 52 ft. n. of 18th-st., 16x64	2,000
Lots Nos. 64, 68 and 69, A. Stockholm's map	825

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

Lock-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Innes-st., 60 ft. front	$1,425
State-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of High-st., 25x90	850
Belmont-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Sidney-st., 80x100	7,400
Belmont-av., w. s., 210 ft. n. of Sidney-st., 30x100	

Orange.

Orchard-st., w. s., indefinite, 21x100	$225
Sherman-st., w. s., 142 ft. s. of Dodd-st., 25x150	218

West Orange.

Swinefield road, s. s., ½ acre	$200

Bloomfield.

59 32-100 acres	$29,660
14 acres	8,500

Montclair.

5 64-100 acres	$2,257

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON THE FOLLOWING STREETS:

West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 4-story brick.
East 24th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs., brick.
East 30th-st., near Madison-av., brown stone.
East 31st-st., near Madison-av., brown stone.
West 31st-st., near 5th-av., brown stone.
West 34th-st., near 5th-av., brown stone.
West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 41st-st., near 6th-av., brown stone.
West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., brown stone.
East 42d-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., brown stone.
West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., brick.
West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., brown stone.

ALSO,

Corner property on 5th-av., first-class, furnished or unfurnished. MULLER, WILKINS & Co., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house and lot, 17x86.9, on 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The house has all the modern improvements and is in complete order throughout; has private staircase for servants, &c.; the furniture, carpets and curtains are as good as new, and of the most costly description; possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x100, on 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; the house was built by days' work, and is replete with the latest improvements; it will be sold, with or without the elegant furniture, at a moderate price. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, with private stable and sixteen lots of ground finely laid out in fruits and flowers, situate on 123d-st., near St. Nicholas-av. Price $65,000; 6 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., MURRAY Hill.—One of the most unique, tasteful and complete houses in the City for sale, with elegant furniture throughout, at $60,000, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMELY-FURnished three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 222 West 55th-st., in perfect order and convenient to the Park; furniture all new and of good quality. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone-front house No. 16 West 49th-st., 25x80, built in the best manner, with all improvements; independent laundry, &c.; Columbia College lease. Apply to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., 70 South-st.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-AV., ABOVE THE Park, an extra large corner property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIVE-STORY BASEMENT HOUSE, handsomely furnished, in the vicinity of the 5th-av., to rent and furniture for sale, as a bargain. The owner of the furniture is obliged to dispose of it in consequence of ill health. The location is good for renting rooms or boarders. It has been rented for three hundred dollars a month, which gives a large percentage on the price of the furniture. Address S., box No. 5,571 Post Office.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of an elegant stone house, 47 feet front by 68 feet deep, with 23 lots of ground, being the entire front on the 5th-av., between 91st and 92d sts., with 14 lots directly in the rear.

This property is the most desirable of any on the Park, as it commands a permanent view of the Park, new Croton Lake, Flushing, Astoria, and the entrance to the Sound. For full particulars, &c., apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA,

Westchester County, a double cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS.—GARDEN lands for rent in New-Jersey, within four miles of New-York City, in quantities to suit. These lands are easy of access to Newark, Jersey City and New-York. The soil is rich, and any kind of vegetables or grain can be raised by easy culture. Inquire of S. N. PIKE & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broad-st., or No. 22 Bridge-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WITHIN THREE miles of either Williamsbridge, Mount Vernon or New-Rochelle Stations, an elegant stone mansion (150 by 50 feet) and 85 acres of land, large and excellent outbuildings, &c., &c. The above place is on the line of the proposed Harlem and Portchester Railroad. A large portion may remain on bond and mortgage. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE, AN ELEGANT country residence in the most desirable part of the village; the house is large and conveniently arranged, was built in the most substantial manner, Mansard roof, water, gas and all modern improvements; two acres of land in lawns and garden; fine old shade trees; roomy stables and outbuildings. Address S, Box No. 506 New-York Post Office.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE ON THE HUDson, a fine house and premises, suited for Summer and Winter residence; gas throughout house; good garden, some three acres land; high and healthy location; thirty minutes by rail. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHing, L. I., a quarter of a mile from the depot, a large house, every convenience, with one acre of land; terms easy; possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON the Hudson River, at Hyde Park; 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; stone mansion; lodge, billiard house, brick barns, &c. Apply to WINANS & GRAVES, No. 91 Cedar-st.

GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE, ON the Sound; pleasant residences for sale; fine water fronts; moderate prices; easy terms. J. W. ATWATER, Cascob Bridge Station, Conn.

SEVENTEEN GEORGIA COTTON Plantations at one-quarter value, comprising 15,000 acres of the best lands of the State. CALLAWAY & WHEELER, Real Estate Agents, Americus, Ga.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN—REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for lease the first-class brown-stone-front house No. 322 West 14th-st. This house is now being put in perfect order, painted, papered and calcimined throughout. Rent $2,500.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, NO. 108 RYERSON-st. Several other genteel dwellings rents, $500, $600, $700, $800, $1,200; modern conveniences. Good houses FOR SALE; bargains. Inquire at No. 106 Ryerson-st. JOHN BRAINARD.

TO LET—MONTCLAIR, N. J., A PLEASANT cottage, handsomely furnished, nine rooms, heater, &c. Possession 1st October. For terms, &c., apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house; fine order; 23d-st. between 6th and 7th avs.; $2,500; for three or five years; also others. WATERLOW & CO., No. 885 6th-av.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 207 WEST 20th-st., in good order; those with children need not apply. Inquire on the premises, after 2 o'clock P. M. C. ROSS.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY LANDLORD OR Agent having a first-class unfurnished house in a good neighborhood, and wishing a desirable tenant, will please call on or address HENRY BLUNT, No. 494 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD T. WOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward T. Wood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of September, 1869.

s13-law3wMF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH EMANUEL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Emanuel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1869.

s20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM EMANUEL, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Abraham Emanuel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1869.

s20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS B. OAKLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, and by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before James T. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Beekman and Nassau sts., in the City of New-York, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th September, 1869.

se20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD BERNARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Bernard Bernard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

s27-1aw3wM*

HELP WANTED.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-Av., all girls wishing excellent situations in City or country will do well by calling before engaging elsewhere, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and girls for general housework.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS COMMISsion house, an assistant book-keeper; must write a good hand, be quick and correct at figures, and a person of experience. Address, with reference, Post Office Box No. 4,486.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; a good washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and not afraid to work; wages $12; references required. Inquire at No. 55 Perry-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS AND WOMEN daily for excellent situations, laundresses, seamstresses, 20 professed cooks, laundresses, experienced and tidy young girls, waitresses, care of children, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A good cook who understands baking, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 122 West 23d-st., with references.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, FOUR competent women—a cook, laundress, waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, all Protestants. Apply at No. 534 5th-av., before 9 o'clock and after 6.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE THOroughly understanding his business, willing and respectful. Address C. E. A., Box 200 *Times* Office.

A—WANTED—200 FIRST-CLASS OPERators on sewing machines at light work, with best of pay. Apply third floor No. 85 Franklin-st.

WOOD ENGRAVER WANTED.—APply to STRADLEY & HOLTON, No. 22 John-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30,
At 1:30 P. M.,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
90 BUILDING LOTS
at
BAYONNE, N. J.,
By order of George Pomeroy, Esq.

Only twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over forty trains daily by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

These lots are beautifully situated at the highest point on Bergen Neck, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and Bay, the Narrows, and the Islands of the Harbor; are very near the station, front on the Great Boulevard of Hudson County, and in the immediate vicinity of churches and improvements; streets graded, and the property generally in fine condition.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st. at 12:15. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will be in attendance.

Maps and passes ready seven days before the sale at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 1½ P. M.,
IMPORTANT SALE OF 260 VERY
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT
LINDEN, N. J.
By order of Meeker Wood, Esq., and J. Husss, Esq.

Forty minutes from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, and two miles from Elizabeth, a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

Linden is one of the most desirable points as a place of residence on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad. The Company has recently erected a costly and attractive station, and within the past few years Messrs. FERDINAND BLANCKE, MEEKER WOOD, and many other prominent New-Yorkers have built a great number of neat and ornamental residences, that are all occupied by gentlemen doing business in the City.

The lots to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. ARE IMMEDIATELY AT THE STATION, (the land on which it stands having been given by MEEKER WOOD, Esq.,) and in the heart of all these improvements. THE POST OFFICE IS ON THE PROPERTY, also the Linden Hotel; in fact, the property is unexceptionable in every particular, THE STREETS BEING HANDSOMELY GRADED, and not a lot that will be offered is five minutes' walk from the station, and the nearest lot is not as many seconds.

The property adjoins the land of Ferdinand Blancke, Esq., who will take pleasure in giving parties full particulars in regard to this most desirable piece of lotted property ever offered at auction on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad.

Terms remarkably easy.

Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and $10 monthly thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

Captain Young will preserve order.

Maps in readiness Tuesday morning.

Passes now ready at the office of Ferdinand Blancke, Esq., No. 97 Cedar-st., and at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE BUSINESS AND
OTHER PROPERTY,
ON 3D-AV., 18TH AND 19TH STS.,
EIGHTH WARD, CITY OF BROOKLYN,
JAS. COLE'S SON will sell, at the
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
No. 389 FULTON-ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1869,
At 12 o'clock noon,
TWENTY-SEVEN LOTS,
Each 25x100 ft.

Also, on the property, corner of 3d-av. and 18th-st., a LARGE FRAME HOUSE, walls filled with brick, very heavily timbered, having fifteen finished rooms, with gas, water, furnace, range, stationary wash-tubs, &c.; cellar eight feet in height under entire house; barns and other buildings, with splendid garden of fruit trees and vines on the premises.

EVERYTHING IN COMPLETE ORDER AND THOROUGH REPAIR.

For BUILDING PURPOSES and for YARDS FOR BUILDERS' MATERIALS, &c., this property, being accessible to Gowanus Canal from its westerly boundary, offers to purchasers

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED,

and will be sold in parcels to suit.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE; TERMS EASY; SALE POSITIVE.

Maps and further particulars can be had of

H. B. HUBBARD, Attorney,
No. 345 Fulton-st.,
Or AUCTIONEER, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.

BY TRUSDELL & CRANE—GENERAL Auctioneers, Real Estate, Life and Fire Insurance Agents, No. 34 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J.

99 NINETY-NINE 99
BUILDING LOTS,
ON THE
DE MOTT ESTATE,
IN
WEST HOBOKEN, HUDSON CO., N. J.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., on the premises.

TRUSDELL & CRANE will sell as above, at public auction, NINETY-NINE very desirable and eligibly located building lots, situated on Bergen Wood, Summit and Paterson avs., De Mott, Hoboken and Courtland sts., and Paterson and New-York Plank road, West Hoboken, Hudson Co., N. J.

Said property is high and dry ground, commanding splendid views of the surrounding country, convenient to the city by horse cars, and to those that desire a plot for a residence in a healthy location, it cannot fail to find a purchaser, upon examination of the property, to purchase the same; and to capitalists, no better property could be selected for an investment.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. and auctioneers' fees, on day of sale; 20 per cent. Oct. 28; 20 per cent. Nov. 28; balance on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps and full particulars can be obtained upon application at TRUSDELL & CRANE'S Real Estate Exchange, No. 34 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Also, at Hudson City and West Hoboken horse cars at Hoboken Ferry, stopping at Paterson-av., West Hoboken, which runs through the property.

Stages for the ground will leave Hoboken Ferry on the day of sale, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

HI! HO! HO!
JOHNSON & MILLER
Invite clerks, mechanics, and all who wish to secure delightful homes at moderate prices,
To accompany them on their
GREAT FREE RIDE AND FREE LUNCH
EXCURSION TO RAHWAY,
ON
TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869.

On this occasion they will sell at public auction, positively and without reserve, to the highest bidder,
FIVE HUNDRED
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
Situate at the
SIX ROADS, THIRD WARD, CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
on terms so easy and accommodating that all may secure in that delightful place homes of their own. This will be the best chance of the season. No undersiding allowed. Be sure to go. A day in the country will be beneficial.

The lots to be sold are on a gentle slope, rising from the railroad, in the most delightful part of the City. Rahway has constant communication with New-York by thirty-four daily trains over New-Jersey Railroad. No place in the vicinity of New-York has greater natural advantages, with extensive manufacturing interests; population, 12,000; twelve churches; excellent schools; all leading streets sewered, flagged and paved with Belgian pavement.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., via New-Jersey Railroad, at 11 o'clock on morning of sale, TUESDAY, Sept. 28.

Free excursion tickets may be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEO. R. JAQUES, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION
FOR NOTHING.
GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL LUNCH
FOR NOTHING.
When and where?
AT
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT RAHWAY SALE,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.
Also at their
GRAND LINDEN (N. J.) SALE,
THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

Secure tickets before the supply is exhausted, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS in and for the City and County of New-York.—THE THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against HARRIET N. TRASK and Benjamin J. H. Trask, Jr., Richard S. Irvin, Alexander M. Proudfit, Joseph S. Wetmore, Alexander P. Irvin, Richard Irvin, Jr., Benjamin T. Hapgland, Benjamin H. Hutton, Charles G. Landon, Benjamin W. Floyd, James B. Brewster, Theodore E. Baldwin, George C. Goodyear, Charles D. Schmidt, American United Insurance Company, International Insurance Company, Charles W. Newton, Phœnix Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Peter Caswell, Jr., Rowland M. Caswell, John M. Caswell, Patrick W. Dunlap, George L. Kessler, New-York National Exchange Bank, Asthracite Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Charles M. Wiley, defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of April, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated APRIL 1, 1869.
HARISON, WARING & DE LA MARE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s27-law3wM*

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 123, 125, 130 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.

Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. Physical culture. French practically the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 39 West 43d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. R. Terry, No. 19.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE
Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D.,
President.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 268 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure vacancies. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 23. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Seribner's and at No. 68 West 11th-st.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. BROWNE, Director.

DE CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 30th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seizas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,427 and 1,429 Spring-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102) REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 20 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Park. MAILLARD, French Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1830,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Washington-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERford-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month. For admission or circulars apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 38th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y. cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 38th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, S

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE CENTRAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels for this favorite route for the continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.....Roussin...SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE.....Ducrenet...SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT.....Lemaire...SATURDAY, Nov. 13

Rates of passage payable in gold. (wine included.)
TO HAVRE OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 29 | Tarifa, Thursday, Oct. 14
Aleppo, Thursday, Sept. 30 | Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 20
China, Wednesday, Oct. 6 | Tripoli, Thursday, Oct. 21
Malta, Thursday, Oct. 7 | Java, Wednesday, Oct. 27
China, Wednesday, Oct. 13 | Siberia, Thursday, Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday Steamers, first cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $60 gold. First Cabin, to Paris, $145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin, $100, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA....Sept. 29 | BRITANNIA.....Oct. 16
CAMBRIA.....Oct. 2 | COLUMBIA.....Oct. 23
EUROPA.....Oct. 9 | ROMAN.....Oct. 30

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $70. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Depot-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Oct. 9, 9 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
COLORADO, 3,870 tons.....Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,566 tons.....Oct. 13, at 12 M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.....Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,986 tons.....Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P.M.
BELVIDERE, Thomas, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 3½ P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $150 to $200. Steerage, $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON THE 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
The ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, Sept. 30. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast as slow rates. Special facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBUS, Captain VAN BRUNT.....Sept. 30
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...Oct. 7
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Oct. 14
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THUKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA,
Captain LIMBURNER,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 25, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other Line.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 54 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEORGE CROMWELL, VAILL....Saturday, Oct. 2.
COSTES.....NELSON...Saturday, Oct. 9.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 15 Broadway.
The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Thursday, Sept. 30.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKER, Saturday, Oct. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and all unlawful or annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS will find a quiet, comfortable home and moderate charges in the celebrated
AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL,
No. 8 RUE ROVIGO,
formerly No. 20 Rue de la Bienfaisance, near the Boulevard Malesherbes and Parc Monceaux, Paris. Mrs. YOUNG, Proprietor,
Formerly of New-York, Nos. 16 and 20 West 9th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE BY STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIP
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Sept. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 36 Liberty-st.
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNEHAHA, George F. Cairnross, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 79 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 7th October.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Oct. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 63 West-st.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 3, 1869.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT A meeting of this Board, held to-day:
Resolved, That the "Record of American and Foreign Shipping," published by the "American Shipmasters' Association" of this City, is THE ONLY AMERICAN PUBLICATION OF SURVEY AND CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS that now has the approval of this BOARD; and that we recommend it as deserving the confidence of those interested in shipping.
Resolved, That the Committee on the American Shipmasters' Association be requested to act with the Association in devising means to maintain the merits and extend the usefulness of the work.
ELLWOOD WALTER, Sec'y of the Board.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.
United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. W. M. JOHNS. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 28, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets for Rail and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The well-known powerful steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st., AT FIVE P. M.

D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 6 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. HAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. M. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
Narragansett Steamship Company

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 21, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 24, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 27, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
Wed'y, Sept. 29, 9:30 A. M.	Wed'y, Sept. 29, 1:30 P. M.
Thur'y, Sept. 30, 10:30 A. M.	Thur'y, Sept. 30, 2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—
CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, Sept. 23, leave Desbrosses-st. and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 629 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 306 West-st.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 87th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 87th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at the White Stone, Bayliss' Dock, (Pt. Schuyler,) Glen Cove, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 87th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cornwall, Newburg, West Point, Poughkeepsie and Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 27, there will be a reduction of rates for staterooms and berths on the boats of the People's Line between New-York and Albany.

FOR KEYPORT—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M. and Keyport at 7:00 A. M., until Oct. 18; then leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 2:10 P. M.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE morning boat for Peekskill, on and after Monday, Sept. 27, 1869, will leave Harrison-st. at 8:45, instead of 8 o'clock, as before.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Cephalic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND COMPLAINTS of either sex cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 46 Chatham-st. Physical vigor restored by his Elixir of Life.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY, AND
DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

DRY GOODS.

FALL EXPOSITION
AT
RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
RESPECTFULLY INVITE THEIR CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY TO THEIR OPENING ON MONDAY, SEPT. 27, OF NOVELTIES IN FALL AND WINTER STYLES IN DRESS GOODS, RICH SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,
LACES, INDIA SHAWLS,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MOURNING GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS, WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.,
ALL SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL SALES, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS.
Imported Flowers, Ostrich Feathers and Tips, Fancy Feathers, Birds of Paradise, Jungle Hen, Gulls, Birds and Feathers, every size, shade and style.
LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st. Corner store,
Fifth block east from the Bowery,

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, New importations, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

VELVET AND SILK DEPARTMENT.
SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
For bonnets and cloaks, very much under market prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
All the novelties in Trimmings, Buttons, Dress and Ribbon Velvets, suitable for cloaks and dresses, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
REAL LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Also, Collars, Cuffs, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Setts, &c., &c., all cheap, to which we call attention.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Our best Kid Gloves we warrant in every way. The assortment of fashionable shades is complete; we therefore call especial attention to them. Large lot of Kid Gloves 90 cents the pair, which we recommend.
Cheap Hosiery.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

YANKEE NOTIONS.
This Department has been extended, and is filled with Fancy Goods, Berlin Wools, Embroidered Sampies, Slippers, Combs, Brushes, Reticules, Satchels, Bags, Albums, Jewelry, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c.
Also, lines of Corsets well worthy inspection.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.

HAT AND BONNET DEPARTMENT.
Our rooms are being rapidly filled with desirable novelties in Hats and Bonnets suitable for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, trimmed and untrimmed, which we offer at low prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
Will find
IN OUR STOCK DESIRABLE GOODS, CHEAP.

JOBBING ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., cor. store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S,
$45 BROADWAY.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
600 lots of Ribbons, from auction.
Rich Plaid Ribbons, 6c. to 80c., yard.
Rich Striped Ribbons, 10c. to 75c., yard.
Fancy Sash Ribbons, 25c. to 75c., yard.
Lot of Fancy Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 15c., yard.
Extra lot Rich Ribbons, 25c., yard.
Lot of Bonnet Ribbons, 6c. to 25c., yard.
Lot of Trimming Ribbons, 50c., piece.
Roman, Sash and Neck Ribbons.
Lots of Fancy Ribbons, 6c., 10c., 15c., 18c.
5,000 Roman Silk Ties, 25c.
5,000 Rich Satin Ties, 25c.
5,000 Rich Silk Ties, 12½c.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE LESS THAN JOBBERS'
AUCTION LOTS OPENING EVERY DAY.
TRADE SUPPLIED.

FEATHER DEPARTMENT.
500 cartons New Feathers.
Fine lot Black and Colors, 25c.
Feathers with Birds, 25c.
Large Breasts from 50c. up.
Every Style and Color in Feathers.
Lot of Black Ostrich Tips, 25c.
Birds of every Kind and Color.
Lot of real Marabout, 50c.

MILLINERY GOODS.
Lots of Silk Bonnet Velvets, $1 per yard and up.
Lot of Patent Velvets, 75c. per yard.
Uncut Silk Velvets, 75c. per yard.
Silk Illusions, every color, 25c.
Satins and Silks, all colors.

HAT AND BONNET DEPARTMENT.
3,000 Round Hats at 25c. and 50c.
Straw Turbans, Velvet Bands, 25c.
English Milan Round Hats, 25c.
Fine Straw Turbans, 25c.
Velvet and Plush Hats, 25c. to $2.
New shapes Bonnet Frames, 15c.
New shapes Hat Frames, 10c.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
This week great slaughter in this Department in lots of Trimmings, to close.
10,000 pieces Trimmings at 25c. a piece.
In this lot will be found Gimps, Fringes, Braids, and Fancy Trimmings all at 25c. the piece.
5,000 pieces Colored Silk Velvets at 25c. a piece.
6,000 pieces Black Silk Velvets at 25c. a piece.
3,000 pieces Black with Colored Edges, 25c. a piece.
4,000 pieces Wide Silk Velvet at 50c. to $1 per piece.
5,000 yards very wide, worth 75c., for 25c.
10,000 yards Silk Fringes, 6c. and 10c. yard.
New Silk Trimmings, 50c. to $1 50 pa.
Silk and Satin Gimps, 50c. piece.
300 Lots of Trimmings from Auction.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
Fine Valenciennes Laces worth $1 at 50c. piece.
Lot of Real Lace Collars, 25c. to 75c.
Lot of Valenciennes Collars, 25c. to 50c.
Lot of Imitation Point Handkerchiefs, 50c.
Lot of Val-Lace Handkerchiefs, 50c.
Lot of Thread Lace Sets, $2 50.
All Colors Silk Tissues for Vails, 50c.
Lot of Vestibule Laces, 25c. yard.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
Very cheap lot of Embroideries this week.
12,000 yards Muslin Edgings, 5c., 5c., 8c., and 10c. per yard.
6,000 yards Muslin Insertions, 4c., 5c., 8c., and 10c. per yard.
3,000 Worked Double Bands, 20c., 25c., 40c., and 60c.
Lot of Wide-work for Skirts, 50c. to $1.
3,000 pieces Ruffings, 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., and 50c. piece.
5,000 Fine Needlework Collars, 20c. to 50c.
2,000 pairs Fine Linen Cuffs, 10c.
Lot of Linen Collars, 3c. to 8c.
2,500 Very Fine Chemisettes, 25c. to $2 50.
Lot of Very Fine French Collars at 25c.
Worked Muslin Strips, 2½ yards for 25c.
Small lot of Rich Skirt Flouncings, $1 25.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
Lot of Colored-bordered Handkerchiefs, 4c., 6c., 8c.
Lot of Very Fine French Goods, 10c.
Lot of Ladies' White Handkerchiefs, 5c. to 10c.
Lot of Ladies' Hemstitch, 10c., 12½c.
Lot of Gents' All-linen Hemstitch, 20c., 25c.
Lot of Braided and Hemstitch, 12½c.
Lot of Needlework and Hemstitch, 25c.
Lot of Needlework with Names, &c.
Lot of Fine Rich Handkerchiefs at 50c. to $2.
Lot of Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 20c.
Lot of Gents' Fine Hemstitch, 25c.
Lot of Misses' Needlework at 15c.
Lot of Rich Lace Handkerchiefs, 50c. to $20.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Auction lot of Kid Gloves, 25c. and 50c.
Very fine lot Kid Gloves, 75c. and 85c.
Our 90c. Gloves, every pair warranted.
Auction lots of Hosiery, cheap.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 75c., up.
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FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Best 100-yard machine Silks, 11c. spool.
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Best pearl-eyed needles, 6c. paper.
Alpaca braids of every color and shade.
Portmonnaie chains, sets of jewelry, sleeve buttons, lockets, fancy combs, bracelets, all under price.
Lots of fancy buttons, 5 dozen on card, 15c.
2,000 jet sets, from 15c. to $2 per set.
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10,000 dolls from auction, 10c. to $2.
Lots of other goods from auction.

WM. KINSEY,
NO. 646 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN COVERING shields for neckties, would like to have work at home in large or small quantities. Address A. S., Box No. 135 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, Sept. 27,
GREAT BARGAINS
BOUGHT AT THE
RECENT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
STRIPED SILKS AT $1 25, WORTH $1 75.
STRIPED SILKS AT $1 50, WORTH $2.
CHANGEABLE SILKS AT $1 50, WORTH $2 50.
CHANGEABLE SILKS AT $2, WORTH $3.
SILK AND WOOL IRISH POPLINS AT 50c., WORTH 75c.
LARGE LOTS OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.
LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
5-8 NAPKINS AT $1 20 PER DOZEN.
HUCK TOWELS AT $2 50 PER DOZEN.
4-4 LINENS, LINEN SHEETING AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES EQUALLY LOW.

DOMESTICS AT PACKAGE PRICES.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
100 pieces 4-4 imperial amour cloth, $1 40 per yard. This is a new and most desirable fabric for mourning, and positively the greatest bargain ever offered. Call early.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 Broadway.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND HANDSOME ASSORTment of imported toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY WISHES BOARD IN A PRIVATE family where no boarders are taken; location between 12th and 30th sts.; terms not to exceed $16 a week, including fire and light. Address J. E. C., care of D. P. C., No. 42 Bethune-st., New-York City. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BRE-voort House.—A handsomely-furnished second floor; also a suite of rooms on third floor, with board; private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

A NELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT Room and hall room adjoining, on second floor, together or separately; excellent table and home comforts; no sick or noisy parties only; references required. No. 271 West 11th-st.

A FAMILY OF ADULTS, HAVING A handsome house on an avenue near 38th-st., would like to make an arrangement with a family willing to pay liberally for board for six months or longer; could give all the room desired. Address, with real name, Mrs. A., BLATTER'S Union-square Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING below 42d-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a fine, well-furnished room, replete with modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, T. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR GENtlemen can have a fine front or back room, second floor, handsomely furnished, with good board, at No. 307 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; respectable location and terms reasonable.

VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and accommodations first class; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 71 STATE-ST., between Clinton and Henry sts.; rooms suitable for a family or single gentlemen; dinner at 6. References exchanged.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 216 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

MOST COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, singly or en suite, at No. 46 East 26th-st., fifth door east of Union League Club-house; just new furnished: reference required.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD table-mode fare at No. 74 7th-av.; near 14th-st.; three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor with board.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 31st-st.—A splendidly furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; also, a single room; references exchanged.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, (PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.,) furnished front parlor and other rooms to families and single gentlemen, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

NO. 29 WEST 32D ST.—A SECOND floor to let, with private table; also, a large, handsome extension room; can accommodate a few table boarders. References exchanged.

THREE LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS and parlor, well furnished, to let, with board, at No. 102 East 25th-st.

A VERY HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, with board for two persons, may be had at No. 29 West 18th-st.; the family small and quiet.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, first-class, with board. Apply No. 97 Clinton-place.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—A VERY FINE suite of second-story rooms to let, with board

THE WALL-STREET BUBBLE

Affairs at the Clearing-House Yesterday—A Busy Sunday—Cheering Assurances.

Affairs at the Gold Exchange Bank are progressing favorably, and to-day clearances are likely to be made covering the operations of Thursday; and those for Friday will promptly follow. Last night the officers and employes of the bank were busily engaged behind bolted and guarded doors going over the multitude of statements on their hands to ascertain the balances in favor of the establishment.

On going to the bank, through the dismal storm, last evening, our reporter found a solitary hack standing in front of the building, patiently awaiting the appearance of the President, whose mind was intently occupied with affairs within, thoughtless of the rain, which was pelting the melancholy driver on the box. At the door a few stragglers were peering curiously through the glass, on the other side of which stood three figures in the dim light, holding watch and ward. A vigorous rattle at the lock brought one of these alert watchmen to the key, and the least of little openings was allowed, to ascertain the errand of the comer. When it is decided to admit him, the ponderous door swings open, but the new comer is obliged to wait in the dimly-lighted hall under the eye of two of the wardens, while the third notifies the officers of the bank that a reporter of the TIMES would like to speak to one of them. The officers are exceedingly busy, but will see the gentleman in one moment. Inside the banking rooms the gas is lighted, and behind the desks are numerous clerks silently but rapidly going over the pages of account-books, making their weary brains over long columns of figures of portentous magnitude. The officers are closeted and intently engaged in concerting plans to carry out successfully the great work of the next few days. When they make their appearance it is to give assurance that the bank is perfectly solvent, having over $4,000,000 of gold on hand; the only difficulty being that parties have not been ready with currency to take off the accumulations of the precious metal. Arrangements were on foot, it was stated, whereby certain parties largely interested in the late transactions in Broad-street are to assume the payments of the balances, and thus enable the clearing process to go forward at once without any risk to the bank. If such arrangement could not be effected the insolvent concerns were to be struck from the list and the clearances to proceed rapidly, until order is brought out of the chaos left by the great struggle, and every man knows once more where he stands—at all events the clearances will be made. A committee from the Gold Exchange had been examining into the affairs of the bank, and expressed themselves satisfied that it is "all right." Two or three days of hard work will serve to clear away the wreck of shatteed fortunes, and to send those which have survived the storm on their way under full sail, and affairs in Wall-street will go on again in their wonted course.

The Lesson of the Gold Excitement—Sermon by Rev. H. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Church of the Pilgrims, now worshiping in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, during the reconstruction of their own edifice at the corner of Clinton and Remsen streets, held their usual service last evening, when Rev. Dr. STORRS, pastor, delivered an able and animated discourse on the lesson of the Wall-street gold excitement. He took his text from Luke, fifth chapter and fifty-seventh verse: "Yea, and why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right?" He said that the grandeur of the offers made in the Gospel of Jesus Christ and its requirements was in the fact that they were adapted to all classes. No standard of intellectual culture was laid down—no conditions exacted which were calculated to render it possible for one class of men to accept the offers, and impossible for another. This was the glory of the Christian religion, that it provided with a generous bounty for the happiness of all who chose to accept its offered goodness. The salvation offered, the remission of sins tendered, the peace of mind attainable, and the blessings of God accessible, were all moral goods—not tangible. So there were in the good things of the world many of merely moral standing—not tangible. And on account of these intangible goods men became overwhelmed with excitement at times, while at the same time they wondered why in matters of religious interest equally intangible, and because intangible people should betray excitement. Now the same principles that governed men in the religious world prevailed with them in the business mart. It was manly to be excited in regard to lawful business; why not in regard to the business of the soul? The Gospel, as it was preached, inferred certain moral goods and spiritual goods—goods not tangible; yet it proceeded on the same principle that was recognized in the excitement among business men during the past week. The men engaged in that struggle for gold did not contend with each other for tangible things. Their object was not to erect tangible to build new and palatial mansions; to furnish them anew with all the comforts of the household; to purchase new libraries; to secure new pieces of sculpture to adorn the corners of their rooms, or to buy new canvas to hang on their walls—they had all these. Their great contest was for the purpose of gratifying or ministering to their sense of possession—their sense of security—their sense of success. These were not tangible goods contended for for the purpose of ministering to the wants of the body, but for the soul. So it was with the preaching of the Gospel. Why, then, should men find fault with those who, under religious excitement, sought the intangible goods that ministered to the desire of the immortal soul? And yet men found fault with the preaching of the Gospel because it set forth the importance of things not tangible. During the past week men had been so excited over the intangible goods of business that they ran about from place to place as if they were shot from pieces of artillery—as if they would exceed the lightning speed of the messages which they sent and others which they waited for, passing and repassing on the telegraph wires. Let them remember, then, that excitement in religious matters was not fanatical, was not unreasonable, was not fanaticism. It was an injustice to the future and infidelity to God for men in preaching the Gospel, or in treating of religious matters, to be tame and heavy—to be not in earnest. Another principle recognized in business as in religion was the existence of critical points. There were critical points in business, and there were critical points in religion. There were times when a word spoken by a man of business was fraught with consequences that must either be greatly to his profit or greatly to his loss. These were the opportunities which, if properly embraced, secured a good business future—which, if neglected, involved future loss. If the man did not take the opportunity just when it was offered, at the proper time, then his children would rise into the world without a start. They did not quarrel with such points in secular business; why, then, should they trifle with the offer of such opportunities in matters pertaining to religion. If these critical points were irresistible appeals in business excitement, why should the opportunities offered by the Gospel of Jesus Christ be less irresistible? In the one case as in the other that opportunity which might lead to future disaster or future weal never comes again. In all the relations of man and man there came a day, a time of reckoning; so between God and man. If they recognized this principle of reckoning in regard to the business of the world, why throw contempt upon the same principle in religion? Suppose there was no day of settlement? How long would business go on? How long before the world would demand a law, a basis of business action, on which men should be compelled to meet their obligations? In such a condition of business the world of civilization would expire. Why quarrel, then, with the fact which God revealed in His Word in regard to His relations with mankind? Suppose an archangel should descend and shout so as to be heard in all the world by every ear, "No day of judgment! No day of judgment!" How long would it be before fiends would assume the government of the world? What sort of world would it be? The ruffian, outraging innocence, listening to the cry, "No day of judgment!" The robber and the highwayman plying their nefarious enterprise amid the sound, "No day of judgment!" The world would conclude that God was dead, and that the devil had assumed his throne, and exercised dominion. They should take warning, and remember that it was for the glory of God that there should be a striking of balances. Then, if a man felt his hopeless indebtedness to God, was it not the most blessed thing that came to him—the offer of pardon, the cancellation of his indebtedness, the remission of his balance, the wiping out of all past obligations? And nothing to be remembered—all forgiven and forgotten. Then surely was the time for the love that was begotten of gratitude for such beneficence, such transcendent pardon.

The Storm.

A severe rain-storm, accompanied by high winds from the southeast, prevailed nearly all day yesterday. Beyond the blowing down of a few signs and shutters and the amputation of the limbs of some of the trees in the public parks no especial damage is reported in this City. The waves ran high in the harbor, and doubtless we shall hear that the sailors on the ocean had a serious time of it. The rain continued to fall last night up to a late hour. A good effect of the falling waters from the clouds will be to swell the volume of the Croton which has been so small of late as to cause a grave apprehension that some day the supply would not be sufficient for the wants of the Metropolis.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—A heavy rain-storm has prevailed here since last night. This is the first rain here of any duration since June. Wind, strong southeast. Reports from the interior of this State say a heavy storm has prevailed since last night. The Schuylkill River at Reading has risen four feet.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 26.—A severe southeast rain-storm set in this afternoon and still continues. The Roads is full of vessels for harbor.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.—It has been storming here heavily since last night, and still continues.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The True Christian a Man of Honor—Sermon by Rev. R. R. Booth.

Rev. Dr. R. R. BOOTH, of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, preached a sermon yesterday morning from 1st Samuel, ix., 6:

"And he said unto him, Behold now there is in this city a man of God, and he is an honorable man; all that he saith cometh surely to pass."

Remarking on the modified use of terms, the preacher said that honorable was now an ambiguous title, not incompatible with corruption of character. But employed strictly, it belongs only to a consciously right-minded man, whose integrity pervades every relation. To be an "honorable" man, as the world goes, is of very small account, but to be one in conscious integrity and uprightness is to rank in the highest grade of manhood. This last is the sense of the text. Samuel was an upright judge, a faithful ruler, a truthful man. At the close of his career he challenged all Israel demanding, "Whose ox have I taken or whose ass have I taken, or whom have I defrauded, whom have I oppressed, or of whose hand have I received any bribe, to blind mine eyes therewith?" The people with one voice answered back that he was clear in his great office—that he had walked before them in integrity for nearly seventy years. It was pertinent to cite this high example. Its peculiar significance and lesson is in the congruity of the Prophet's public reputation with his position and profession as a "man of God." Everywhere and always the "man of God" should be as honorable man. This term in the Old Testament is the equivalent of the "child of God;" the "follower" of Christ in the New. It refers not to official station, but to a regenerated character. A Christian in deed and truth. The man of honor was defined. The royal qualities have no relation to rank. Men agree that the essential element of honor is that it belongs to and inheres in character. Without this moral soundness all claim to honor is a pretence. One of the most obvious marks of honor is truthfulness. REGULUS, the Roman Consul, stood to his word, and went from the arms and secure protection of friends to certain torture. The honorable man will also maintain integrity in his business. He is just and fair in buying and selling. He will not overreach or underreach or circumvent his fellow men. Though it is said that "every man has his price," the human conscience answers back that a true man of honor is not to be bought. EDWARD EVERETT said truly that the dome of the State House, though it were a diamond, and laid at the feet of AMOS LAWRENCE, could not have induced him to endure a dishonest transaction. The man of honor is faithful to trusts. His contracts are lived up to in letter and spirit. He may be thwarted, but the purpose of his soul is to execute his trust. JOHN MAYNARD who, years ago, when burned at his wheel while steering for the shore on Lake Erie, kept his trust, and ALBERT DECKER, who the other day closed the railroad bridge over the Passaic for the passenger train while his little son was drowning before his eyes, fulfilled his duties honorably. And as comprehending all these specifications, the man of honor will be habitually obedient to the authority of conscience. Duty will be the supreme criterion of all conduct. Before this pleasure, convenience and selfish interest must yield. This is the central principle in any manhood that is worth the name. The soul must have a reverence for duty, else there will be neither truth nor honesty in the life. The man who does not purpose to be conscientious everywhere, in things small as well as great, cannot be trusted in matter of circumstances. It is the keystone of the arch of all the qualities which make an honorable man.

The speaker next showed that the term Christian included all the attributes of the man of honor, as the proper and necessary evidence of reality. Yet honor, uprightness in all social relations is not religion. It is most commendable, but by no means to be confounded with that integrity which, while it includes man reaches forth to God, and bows before his law as the supreme, all-embracing rule of life. This is religion, and its scope and power and pressure are only felt when it is recognized as a practicable and actual method of reconciliation with the God of truth and justice, through the grace of Jesus Christ his Son. Here man comes to meet his offended God at the Cross, and while he is forgiven freely for his past offences, he enters into a solemn covenant to live henceforth in full obedience to every claim of duty, to keep the law of God in all its paces, to follow Christ and form his life upon that spotless model. Love toward God and goodwill toward men, must mark all his career. A dishonest, untruthful Christian was like speaking of a dark sunbeam or a cold heat. The proof of Christian character stands only in its powers to resist evil and attain good. The Bible speaks of christian life as a victorious force; as able to and actually triumphing over temptation, and just in proportion as it is so felt in a community, will men accept it and honor it.

The speaker's final point, which he amplified with much force and pertinence to the times, was, that inasmuch as religion includes morality and honesty, they must be the emphatic witnesses for religion in all transactions. Their infringement is a denial of the faith.

Plymouth Church—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Home Again.

A very large and attentive congregation assembled yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to hear the Pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who preached for the first time since his Summer vacation. The hot sun, out-of-door exercise and country air have produced a happy effect upon Mr. BEECHER'S appearance, though that he still suffers from his annual affection of the throat was apparent. The bouquets and baskets of natural flowers placed upon the reading stand and the rostrum were of unusual beauty and magnificence, and as Mr. BEECHER took his seat, his eyes fell for an instant lovingly upon them, and then settled on the densely packed mass of humanity before him, an indiscribable expression of gratification at the same time overspreading his countenance. The theme of his discourse was "A Suffering and Tempted Saviour:" his text, 2d Cor., i., 5, and Heb. ii., 18. Although Christ never sinned, and therefore never suffered remorse; though He never sustained the relations which ordinary men do, having been neither a husband nor a father, a selfish ruler nor a candidate for position—from which it might be inferred that the temptations which most severely attack men were unknown to Him under such deprivations—yet it was shown that He "was in all things tempted like as we are, yet without sin." The sermon was of the usual length—one hour—and abounded in striking illustrations and trains of fresh and vigorous thought.

In the evening the pulpit was occupied by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Evangelism in Greece—Address by a Native Missionary.

A very interesting address concerning religion in Greece was last evening delivered at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Dr. KALOPOTHAKES, a native Greek, a Protestant missionary, and editor of the *Star of the East*, an Evangelical newspaper published in Athens. The missionary operations in Greece began in 1828, and are confined to the American Board, the Episcopal Board, and the Baptist Board of Missions, the second of these being in England. The operations of the Episcopal Board began in 1829, Messrs. ROBERTSON and HILL and their wives being the pioneers. They devoted themselves exclusively to educating the children of the Greeks, and permitted the Greek catechism to be taught therein by a priest of that church. This proceeding, the speaker thought was a fatal error on the part of the missionaries, as it led the Greeks to consider that their church was thoroughly orthodox, and confirmed them in their superstitious ideas. As the result of this, in forty years of labor, not one convert had been made by the exertions of this Board. The American Board, represented by Rev. Dr. KING, who was afterward joined by Mr. RIGGS and Mr. LABAN, had done much in the way of evangelizing Greece. To the schools established under the superintendence of this Board the speaker owed his conversion and the devoting of his life to the missionary cause, having left the medical profession for that purpose. Dr. KING died not long since, after forty years' service. He broke the ground and sowed the seed for the evangelizing of the country. He was a Greek scholar of superior excellence, a man of great piety, marked simplicity and humility, who carried his religion about with him everywhere. His work in Greece was immense. Although, like all great men, not fully appreciated during his lifetime, his name will hereafter be written in the annals of regenerated Greece as one of her greatest benefactors.

The desire of the native missionaries (the speaker and Mr. CONSTANTIKE) was not to make proselytes to any particular sect, but to bring all their countrymen to fully understand the simplicity of the Gospel. They had two services every Sunday in Athens, besides Bible classes, and other aids to religion, and the people were becoming daily more and more interested in the cause. When the speaker first started his paper he met with opposition from all the editors in Athens; but ten years afterward, when he began the publication of a second journal, a child's paper, he received complimentary notices on every hand. In closing, the Doctor spoke most hopefully of the prospects for evangelising the country, and asked for that purpose the aid and prayers of all true American Christians.

Walking Worthy of God—Sermon by Rev. John A. Roche.

Rev. JOHN A. ROCHE preached last evening in the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, taking as his text the words, "Walk worthy of God." The Christian, he said, should walk worthy of God because he represents the highest attributes of God's character—not in His omnipotence, nor in His power, nor in His wisdom, but in His moral excellencies does the Christian present God. In all other things comparisons with God leaves the Christian in his highest qualifications as but a drop to the mighty ocean, as a space to the towering mountain, as the finite to the infinite. But in moral character the Christian may represent God, walking with trembling, tottering step, it may be, but God accepts the will for the deed, and sanctified by the blood of the atonement, He accepts our humble representation as worthy of Him.

Union Temperance Meeting at Williamsburg—Address by "Ned Buntline."

Colonel JUDSON, (Ned Buntline,) in spite of the inclemency of the weather, had a numerous audience in the Grand-street Methodist Church of Williamsburg yesterday afternoon, to hear his views on the question of temperance. He said he was a believer in truth and in truthful appeals to our various senses. A portrait, or not a true likeness, was valueless—a landscape which was a mockery of nature, instead of being a pictured counterpart, was discreditable to the artist; sunshine in a shower seemed out of place, &c., &c. These remarks were but prefixtures to a startling series of pictures. He said, you see even in passing, if you do not enter them, on the walls fronting the doors and windows of the club rooms, saloons and bars of the great City of New-York and its suburbs, pictures of handsome men and beautiful women, of grand battle scenes, lovely landscapes, &c., some immoral and sensuous, others of a better character, but none, never one, indicative of the danger to be encountered from entering those palaces of hell—of the ruin wrought by the use of strong drink. Here the speaker, with dramatic intensity, drew further pictures. Of the murderer, hopeless of the present, horror-stricken at the past, and trembling for the future, waiting his sure hour at the door—meaning out, "The use of strong drink brought me here!" Of the woman, once fair, virtuous, the light of a happy home—with name and fame blasted—honor lost—going down to death in shame. The wineglass lifted to her lips by designing man and done it all. The widow in her weeds, trying to comfort starving little ones, while in her bitter sorrow she cursed the traffic that had robbed her of a husband, them of a father. The maniac howling at his dungeon bars for the rum which had maddened him—the man of eloquence made dumb—the man of giant strength reduced to helplessness.

These pictures were vividly drawn, producing an approbate effect upon the audience. The speaker then followed with a bold and impassioned appeal to the people to frown down the traffic—to work for an entire prohibition of the sale of this great source of crime, of lawlessness and of misery.

Judge DALY, of Williamsburg, followed with a brief picture of the evils of intemperance, as seen by him in Court experience, and stated his belief that the doctrine of utter prohibition was necessary to insure peace, advance morality, protect virtue and foster religion.

What is Woman?—Sermon by Rev. T. T. Kendricks.

Rev. T. T. KENDRICKS preached a discourse last evening at the Church of the Pilgrims, the subject being "What is woman?" The preacher founded his discourse upon the words, "She shall be called woman," Genesis, ii., 23. He said that the words of the text necessarily led to the question "What is woman?" The subject involved an important question and included a twofold declaration. The Bible, the most ancient and sacred volume in the world, constantly spoke of woman as a free agent and described upon her importance. God in forming woman desired to create something, not animal or spiritual, but something between the two. Out of man God formed woman. When man was formed, happy, cheerful, beautiful, she had no one to associate with, no companion to consult situated like herself, but God provided her a man. He pronounced them twain—one flesh. There was a union of hearts and a clasping of hands, thus verifying the assertion that it was not good for man to be alone. This was the first married pair and the first set in marriage. There could doubt that woman was an intellectual being, fitted for much better work than the majority were now engaged in. What is woman? That she was a being possessed of animal and spiritual nature, no one could doubt. Man sometimes asserted that women were only fit to occupy the stations they now occupy, and that this evinced no desire for entering other spheres of a higher and more intellectual character; but let man be subjected to the same degraded and darkening influences as women, and then see whether men would acknowledge the justice of women, were the women to use the same arguments as men now use. Woman possessed reasoning powers progressive in their tendency and nature. If women excelled in domestic labor she could excel in other professions. Give her the same chances as man and the same resources in the circles of business and life, she would speedily equal him in energy and prosperity. It was said that 150,000 unmarried ladies sojourn in New-York and 100,000 unmarried men. This state of things ought not to exist. A friend of his, speaking to him one day, said if he was in the Legislature he would make it an indictable offence for a man under 38 not to marry. He thought that some legislative enactment ought to be devised to check the evils of prostitution and also to punish the chief supporters and abettors. He was in favor of women popping the question as well as men. What earthly reason prevented her? She was rendered accountable to God for all her actions, words and thoughts, just the same as man. It was evident that the present was only a probationary existence. God had given her specific laws to regulate her actions as regarded mankind and God. Woman was a free agent, and could either propose or refuse. Woman must be free as God created her. As such, whether as Mary Magdalene, Mary, Martha, or other famous and noble women, she was alike free and equal to man.

Madison-Avenue Baptist Church.

Rev. Dr. WINKLER, of Charleston, preached yesterday at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church to rather small congregations. In the evening he took as his text the twenty-third verse of the eighth chapter of Zechariah—"We will go with you, for we have heard that God is with you." The reverend gentleman delivered an eloquent sermon, dwelling particularly on the promises implied in the text—and on the necessity for those who have taken up the cross fulfilling all the duties of Christians.

Temperance Meeting at Neptune Hall.

The temperance meeting last night at Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-street, was very thinly attended in consequence of the storm. The exercises were accordingly made brief, which made them no less interesting.

The principal speaker was STEPHEN MERRITT, Esq., who made a stirring address on the temperance question in general, illustrating his remarks from his own personal experience. He said that he owed his salvation to signing the pledge when a boy. His boon compamions, on the other hand, had many of them gone to a drunkard's grave. He made a strong appeal to friends of the cause to stand by it, and assured his hearers that his whole heart was in it. Mr. MCGRA also made a brief speech.

Work of the Ladies' Union Relief Association.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association, of which Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY is President, is doing a good work among the deserving families of deceased soldiers in this City. As the cold weather approaches the demands for relief are continually increasing in number, and it is the purpose of the Association to hold a great fair, in December, to raise funds for the prosecution of its labors. A very worthy woman, who is fully indorsed by the Association, is before the public as an applicant for employment as a janitress or housekeeper, in order that she may save herself and children from starvation. She was once in affluent circumstances, but through adversity has become reduced, so that she is compelled to live in a miserable cellar. Parties desiring to learn the details of the case may do so by applying to Mr. G. S. MCWATERS, at No. 300 Mulberry-street, room No. 6.

The Weather Last Week.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.289 inches; maximum, at 2 P. M., Sept. 24, 30.424 inches; minimum, at 9 P. M., Sept. 20, 30.112 inches; range, .312 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 66.62 degrees; maximum, at 3 P. M., Sept. 20, 86.5 degrees; minimum, at 7 A. M., Sept. 22, 50.5 degrees; range, 36 degrees. Sept. 21, rain from 6:30 A. M. to 7:15 A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch. Sept. 22, rain from 12:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.; amount of water, .30 inch. Total amount of water for week, .31 inch.

German in the Public Schools.

The German-American School Club of the Eleventh Ward met at No. 161 Avenue B, last night, Mr. J. G. HOFFMAN presiding. It was reported that the lists of subscribers to the petition presented the Board of Education in behalf of the introduction of the German language in the public schools as a regular branch of instruction, was thus far signed by about 1,000 native-born and naturalized citizens of the Ward. It was resolved to circulate the lists to-day in order to increase the number of names on them as much as possible, and then to hand them to the Secretary of the German-American School Association of this City for presentation to the Board of Education at their meeting on Wednesday next. The meeting then adjourned.

Incendiary Fire in New-Jersey.

At about 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, a fire commenced in the stables of CHRISTIAN KOGEHL, on the Newark Meadows, near the drawbridge of the Newark and New-York Railroad, at the Passaic River. Three valuable horses, four cows, a large quantity of hay and the building, which had been recently erected, were destroyed. The loss is about $5,000. Insurance to the amount of $800 had been effected in a Newark Company. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

Base Ball—Times vs. World Pressmen.

A game took place between the above Clubs, on Saturday last, in the Champion's Grounds, Jersey City, which resulted in a victory for the *World* boys by three runs after a sharp contest. The batting of the TIMES, except in the fourth inning, was not up to their usual standard, but the play of MCGOVERN, at third base, was something like a professional's, being characterized by several "stinging catches." The *World* team was whitewashed in the second, eighth and ninth innings, but their batting in the first, third and fifth won them the game. Below is the score:

TIMES.	O.	R.	WORLD.	O.	R.
J. Openshaw, p.	0	4	O'Rourk, p.	3	3
Myers, r. f.	4	3	White, 1st b.	3	2
Maning, c.	3	2	Zetzenger, l. f.	7	0
Schick, c. f.	4	2	Guaghan, s. s.	2	4
Halloran, s. s.	4	2	Collins, c. f.	3	2
H. Openshaw, l. f.	3	3	Rooney, c.	2	4
McGovern, 3d b.	3	2	Fleet, 2d b.	1	5
Allison, 2d b.	3	3	Winslecott, 3d b.	2	3
McCune, 1st b.	2	1	Gilligan, r. f.	4	2
Total	27	23	Total	27	26

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Times	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	0	1	0—23
World	5	0	7	2	7	3	1	0	1	0—26

The Schoeppe Murder Case.

The German Legal Aid Society of this City, Mr. H. KUHN President, are making efforts in order to have Dr. SCHOEPPE, of Carlisle, Penn., pardoned by Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania. Dr. SCHOEPPE is sentenced to suffer death for murder Oct. 18 next. It is believed by the members of the Society that he is not guilty.

The Wurtemberg Festival.

The festival of Germans from Wurtemberg commences to-day at Jones' Wood, and will be continued to-morrow and the next day. The festival is celebrated annually in the fatherland at Cannstadt, near Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A large package, supposed to contain dry goods, and marked "NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & Co., Detroit, Mich.," was found on Saturday night, concealed in a sugar hogshead at the corner of King and Washington streets. It is supposed to have been stolen, and is now at the Greenwich-street Police Station-house.

The pupils of the Male Department of Grammar School No. 10, in Wooster-street, of which Mr. SANBORN is Principal, have subscribed twenty dollars toward the Avondale fund. The subscriptions were taken in the absence of Mr. SANBORN by Master FRANKLIN B. MCWATTERS, son of Officer MCWATTERS, of the Metropolitan Police.

A small boat, containing three men, was upset in a squall off Woolsey Point, Hell Gate, yesterday morning, who were rescued at considerable risk by Messrs. LEVI SMITH and WM. E. BROWN, news collectors of the Associated Press.

Yesterday morning a row boat capsized in the East River, opposite Thirty-fourth-street. All of the occupants were rescued.

PATRICK DOYLE, No. 82 Greenwich-street, aged 16 years, fell from a fifth story window of premises No. 6 Morris-street yesterday afternoon, and sustained dangerous injuries.

At 2:45 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred at No. 390 Pearl-street, on the first floor, occupied by HEIL & HARTUNG as a drug store. They sustained a loss of $1,000. Damage to building, $600.

CORNELIUS COUGHLIN became involved in a fight with MICHAEL GRIFFIN, yesterday evening, on Pier No. 9 North River, when he was severely wounded on the neck by his opponent. Both were arrested, COUGHLIN being subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital. The combatants are firemen on board the steamer *Hariposa*.

Brooklyn.

LOUIS HERTEL, aged 42 years, and residing with his mother, Mrs. EVANS, corner of DeKalb and Bedford avenues, has been using intoxicating drinks to excess for a long time. He committed suicide on Saturday night, by shooting himself through the head.

Twenty persons were added to the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church. (Rev. Dr. DURYEA'S.) five on profession of faith, and fifteen by letter from other churches.

The residence of JOHN MORGAN, in Van Buren-street, between Reed and Patchen avenues, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, and robbed of property to the value of $216.

This evening, Greenpoint Lodge No. 406, Independent Order of Good Templars, will celebrate its second anniversary, in the First Methodist Church, Union-avenue, near Java-street. Addresses will be delivered by Mr. E. Z. C. JUDSON (Ned Buntline) and Rev. J. W. LEEK. Good music is promised, to be delivered under the direction of Mr. J. W. JARBOE.

Cracking Cotton Bolls with a Hammer.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Sept. 24.

One of the effects of rust on cotton is to dry up the half-grown bolls and contract and harden the shell or case which covers the lint. It rarely occurs that this outer covering is so much hardened and contracted as to prevent the boll from cracking or opening a little. This year, however, the rust has been so bad that these rusted bolls do not "crack."

A Burke planter came to this city last week and purchased twenty-three little hammers, one for each of his pickers, and a gentleman from that neighborhood informs us that a lively hammering of the cotton bolls is now going on there. The hammer is carried in a case hung at the picker's side, and when a hard boll is encountered, a smart tap forces the casing open, and the cotton is thus secured. As strange as this may appear, we are informed that this is literally true.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 25—11:15 A. M.—American Securities are firmer. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—11:15 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The total sales of cotton yesterday amounted to 13,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Tallow, 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d.@62s. 9d. Linseed Oil, £31 3s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Sept. 25—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, 83¾; 1865, Old, 82¾; 1867, 81¾; Ten-forties, 79¼; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 25—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse opened steady; Rentes, 70f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25—1:30 P. M.—The Cotton market closed firmer. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.@12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales; 4,000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 9d. ₱ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 89s. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Cheese, 63s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

LARD, Sept. 25.—The market for Cotton opened dull, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 145¼f. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 25—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92¾ for the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82; United States Ten-forties, 79¼; Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Centrals, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

PARIS, Sept. 25—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is dull; Rentes, 70f. 55c.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25.—Petroleum firm at 57f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25.—United States Bonds closed active and firm at 87@87¼ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Sept. 25—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged.

HAVANA, Sept. 24—Evening.—Exchange closed at the following rates: London, 18@18¼ ₱ cent. premium; Paris, 4¼ ₱ cent. premium; United States sixty days sight, in gold, 7@7¼ ₱ cent. premium; short sight, in gold, 11@12 premium; sixty days sight, in currency, 21¾ discount; short sight, in currency, 20 ₱ cent. discount.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26—United States Bonds flat; Five-twenties, 86¾ for the issue of 1862.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $4 50@$6; Extra, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 50@$6; Treble Extra, $6 12½@$6 25; Choice to Fancy Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN firm at 84c.@85c. for Choice Yellow; $1@$1 01 for Choice White; $1 05 for Fancy White. OATS firm at 47c.@48¼c. for Mixed, in sacks; 49c.@52c. for White. BARLEY dull; Prime to Choice Iowa Spring, $1 25@$1 30; Choice Michigan, $1 35; strictly Choice Ohio Fall, $1 80; strictly Choice Missouri Fall, $1 85. RYE advancing; sales at 80c.@90c. WHISKY firm at $1 15. PORK dull at $30 50@$30 75. Dry-salted MEATS firm; 12½c. for Shoulders, 18¼c. for Clear Sides. BACON firm; Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. LARD quiet at 18¾c. for tierce; 20c. for keg. CATTLE firm at $2 75@$6. Five HOGS active at $7 75@$8 75 for light; $8@$9 10 @7 for fair to choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls., Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—FLOUR active and easier at $4 60@$6 20 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull and lower; sales No. 2 at $1 18; No. 2 at $1 13@$1 14; afternoon, No. 2 quiet and firmer at $1 13¾, seller September. CORN firmer; No. 2 at 76¼c.; afternoon, No. 2 firmer at 77¼c. cash, and 77¼c.@78c., seller October. OATS active and firmer; No. 2 at 40½c. RYE firmer at 83¼c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull; No. 2 nominal at $1 22. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal at $1 10@$1 12. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. Mess PORK at $30. LARD, 18¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 14c. CANTTLE dull at $3@$6 for Medium Steers. Live HOGS steady at $6@$6 50 for Common; $6 40@$10 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 124,000 bushels Wheat, 172,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley, 4,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 168,000, bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Sept. 25—Evening.—FLOUR steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 32. CORN lower; sales 18,000 bushels No. 1 Kiln-dried at 82c. BARLEY quiet at $1 37 for ordinary Canadian. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; $18 50@$19 50 for Coarse; $20@$21 for Middlings.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 80c. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. RYE unchanged. TOBACCO firm and in fair demand. WHISKY quiet and firm; sales at $1 15. PORK steady at $32, with a light demand. LARD quiet; salable at 17¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides held at 18c. BACON sold at 16¼c. for Shoulders; held at 16¾c.; Clear Rib Sides sold at 19¼c.; held at 20c.; Clear Rib Sides to come out of smoke held at 20c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$5 25. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 10; White, $1 30. CORN firm at 75c. OATS firm at 50c.@55c. RYE firm at 90c.@95c. TOBACCO active; sales 68 hhds. at $7@$25. MESS PORK, $32 50@$33. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 20c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 24c.@25c. LARD, quiet at 19¼c.@19¾c. WHISKY firm at $1 15@$1 18.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—FLOUR dull; Medium Spring Extras offered at $5 25. WHEAT dull at $1 16¼ for No. 1. $1 13 for No. 2. OATS steady at 43¼c. for No. 2. CORN steady; No. 2, 77c. RYE declining; No. 1, 86c. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Sept. 25.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT declining; No. 1 at 89c.; No. 2 at 81c. CORN quiet, dull; No. 1 at 89c.; No. 2 nominally 80c. OATS advancing; No. 1 at 55c.; No. 2 at 48c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 85,